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OVER THE BANISTERS.

[From the Inter-Ocean.]

Over the banisters bends a face
  Daringly sweet and beguiling;
Somebody stands in careless grace,
  And watches the picture, smiling.

The light burns dim in the hall below;
  Nobody sees her standing,
Saying good night again, soft and slow,
  Half way up to the landing.

Nobody, only the eyes of brown,
  Tender and full of meaning,
That smile on the fairest face in town,
  Over the banisters leaning.

Tired and sleepy, with drooping head,
  I wonder why she lingers,
And when all the good-nights are said!
  Why, somebody holds her fingers—

Holds her fingers and draws her down,
  Suddenly growing bolder,
Till her loose hair drops its masses brown,
  Like a mantle over his shoulder.

Over the banisters soft hands fair
  Brush his cheek like a feather:
Bright brown tresses and dusky hair
  Meet and mingle together,

There's a question asked, there's a swift caress
  She has flown like a bird from the hallway;
But over the banisters drops a Yes
  That shall brighten the world for him alway.

ELLA WHEELER.

THE GAMBETTA DUEL.

Mark Twain Distinguishes Himself as Gambetta's Second.

Mark Twain writes for the February number of the *Atlantic Monthly* an account of his participation in the recent duel between Gambetta, and Fourtou. When he had heard of the outbreak in the Assembly he says that he called on Gambetta, whom he found "steeped in a profound French calm." Mr. Twain after being embraced began the conversation:

I said I supposed he would wish me to act as his second, and he said, "Of course." I said I must be allowud to act under a French name, so that I might be shielded from obloquy in my country in case of fatal results. He winced here, probably at the suggestion that duelling was not regarded with respect in America. However, he agreed to my requirement. This accounts for the fact that in all the newspaper reports M. Gambetta's second was apparently a Frenchman. First, he drew up my principal's will. I insisted upon this and stuck to my point. I said I had never heard of a man in his right mind going out to fight a duel without first making his will. He said he had never heard of a man in his right mind doing anything of the kind. When we had finished the will, he wished to proceed to a choice of his "last words." He wanted to know how the following words, as a dying exclamation, struck me:

"I die for my God, for my country, for freedom of speech, for progress and the universal brotherhood of man!"

I objected that this would require too lingering a death; it was a good speech for a consumptive, but not suited to the exigencies of the field of honor. We wrangled over a good many ante-mortem outbursts, but I finally got him cut his obituary down to this, which he copied into his memorandum book, purposing to get it by heart:

I die that France may live.

I said that this remark seemed to lack relevancy; but he said relevancy was a matter of no consequence in last words—what you wanted was thrill.

"I then wrote the following note and carried it to M. Fourtou's friend;

SIR: M. Gambetta accepts M. Fourtou's challenge, and authorizes me to propose Plessis Piquet as the place of meeting; to-morrow morning at daybreak as the time; and axes as the weapons. I am, sir, with great respect,

MARK TWAIN.

M. Fourtou's friend read this note, and shuddered. Then he turned to me, and said, with a suggestion of severity in his tone:

"Have you considered, sir, what would be the inevitable result of such a meeting as this?"

"Well, for instance, what would it be?"

"Blooodshed!"

"That's about the size of it," I said, "Now, if it is a fair question, what was your side proposing to shed?"

I had him there, he saw he had made a blunder, so he hastened to explain it away. He said he had spoken jestingly. Then he added that he and his principal would enjoy axes, and indeed prefer them, but such weapons were barred by the French code, and so I must change my proposal.

After proposing Gatling guns, rifles, navy pistols and brick-bats, Mark Twain left the choice of weapons to the other second, who fished out of his vest pocket a couple of little things which I carried to the light and discovered to be pistols. They were single barreled and silver mounted, and very dainty and pretty. I was not able to speak for emotion. I silently hung one of them on my watch-chain, and returned the other. My companion in crime now unrolled a postage-stamp containing several cartridges and gave me one of them. I asked if he meant to signify by this that our men were to be allowed but one shot apiece. He replied that the French code permitted no more. I then begged him to go on and suggest a distance, for my mind was growing weak and confused under the strain which had been put upon it. He named sixty-five yards. I nearly lost my patience. I said:

"Sixty-five yards, with these instruments? Pop-guns would be deadlier at fifty. Consider, my friend, you and I are banded together to destroy life, not make it eternal."

But with all my persuasions, all my arguments, I was only able to get him to reduce the distance to thirty-five yards; and even this concession he made with reluctance, and said with a sigh:

"I wash my hands of this slaughter; on your head be it."

There was nothing for me but to go home to my own lion heart and tell my humiliating story. When I entered M. Gambetta was laying his last lock of hair upon the altar. He sprang towards me exclaiming:

"The weapon, the weapon! quick! what is the weapon?"

"This?" and I displayed that silver-mounted thing. He caught but one glimpse of it, then swooned ponderously to the floor.

When he came to he said, mournfully:

"The unnatural calm to which I have subjected myself has told upon my nerves. But away with weakness! I will confront my fate like a man and a Frenchman."

He rose to his feet and assumed an attitude which for sublimity has never been approached by man and has seldom been surpassed by statues.

After a long silence he asked:

"Was nothing said about that man's family standing up with him, as an offset to my bulk? But no matter; I would not stoop to make such a suggestion; if he is not noble enough to suggest it himself, he is welcome to this advantage, which no honorable man would take."

"At what hour is it to begin?"

"Half past nine,"

"Very good indeed. Have you sent the fact to the newspapers?"

"*Sir!* If after our long and intimate friendship you can for a moment deem me capable of so base a treachery"——

"Tut, tut! What words are these my dear friend? Have I wounded you? Ah, forgive me; I am overloading you with labor. Therefore go on with your details, and drop this one from your list. The bloody-minded Fourtou will be sure to attend to it. Or I myself—yes, to make certain, I will drop a note to my journalistic friend, M. Noir"—

"Oh, come to think, you may save yourself the trouble; that other second has informed M. Noir."

"H'm! I might have known it. It is just like that Fourtou, who always wants to make a display."

At half past nine in the morning the procession approached the field of Plessis-Piquet in the following order: First came our carriage—nobody in it but M. Gambetta and myself; then a carriage containing M. Fourtou and his second; then a carriage containing two poet-orators who did not believe in God, and these had MS. funeral orations projecting from their breast-pockets; then a carriage containing the head surgeons and their cases of instruments; then eight private carriages containing consulting surgeons; then a hack containing the Coronor; then the two hearses; then a carriage containing the head undertakers; then a train of assistants and mutes on foot; and after these came plodding through the fog a long procession of camp-followers, police, and citizens generally. It was a noble turn-out, and would have made a fine display if we had had thinner weather.

The police noticed that the public had massed themselves together on the right and left of the field; they therefore begged a delay, while they should put these poor people in a place of safety. The request was granted. The police having ordered the two multitudes to take positions behind the duelists, we were once more ready. The weather growing still more epaque, it was agreed between myself and the other second that before giving the fatal signal we should each deliver a loud whoop to enable the combatants to ascertain each other's whereabouts.

I now returned to my principal, and was distressed to observe that he had lost a good deal of his spirit. I tried my best to hearten him. I said: "Indeed, sir, things are not as bad as they seem. Considering the character of the weapons, the limited number of shots allowed, the generous distance, the impenetrable solidity of the fog, and the added fact that one of the combatants is one-eyed and the other cross-eyed and near-sighted, it seems time that this conflict need not necessarily be fatal. There are chances that both of you may survive. Therefore, cheer up; do not be down-hearted."

This speech had so good an effect that my principal immediately stretched forth his hand and said, "I am myself again; give me the weapon."

I laid it, all lonely and forlorn, in the centre of the vast solitude of his palm. He gazed at it and shuddered. And still mournfully contemplating it he murmered in a broken voice:

"Alas, it is not death I dread, but mutilation."

I heartened him once more, and with such success that he presently said: "Let the tragedy begin. Stand at my back; do not desert me in this solemn hour, my friend."

I gave him my promise. I now assisted him to point his pistol toward the spot where I judged his adversary to be standing, and cautioned him to listen well and further guide himself by my fellow-second's whoop. Then I propped myself against M. Gambetta's back, and raised a rousing "Whoop-ee!" This was answered from out of the far distances of the fog, and I immediately shouted:

"One—two—three—*fire!*"

Two little sounds like *spit! spit!* broke upon my ear, and in the same instant I was crushed to the earth under a mountain of flesh. Buried as I was, I was still able to catch a faint accent from above, to this effect:

"I die for . . . for . . . perdition take it, what *is* it I die for? . . . Oh, yes—FRANCE! I die that France may live!"

The surgeons swarmed around with their probes in their hands and applied their microscopes to the whole area of M. Gambetta's person, with the happy result of finding nothing in the nature of a wound. Then a scene ensued which was in every way gratifying and inspiriting.

The two gladiators fell upon each other's necks, with floods of proud and happy tears; that other second embraced me; the surgeons, the orators, the undertakers, the police, everybody embraced, everybody congratulated, everybody cried, and the whole atmosphere was filled with praises and with joy unspeakable. It seemed to me that I would rather be the hero of a French duel than a crowned and sceptred monarch.

Spider and Flies.

[Chicago Times, Silver Cliff (Col.) Letter.]

Down in one of the gambling houses on Cliff street may be found a female gambler dealing "twenty-one" to a few admirers and to others, eager in their hopes of making a stake. Poor deluded fools! they play on night after night, and at the woman's call of "Gentleman, show your pluck; I'm ashamed of you," walk up to the table with probably their last dollar and—lose it. Over the woman's head, tacked to the wall, is a sign reading: "Please remember that you are gentlemen." Beside her at the table is her "man," ready at a word from her to hustle out into the street any offending player.

Malarial Fever.

Malarial Fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgiac ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in other column. ja26:2t W

TWO KISSES.

When I made a visit home,
  And stole up stairs, good fortune leading,
I saw, or rather thought I saw,
  My sister in the study reading.

With noiseless tread I forward crept,
  With schemes of mischief most imprudent;
And leaning o'er the arm-chair's back,
  I softly kissed the gentle student.

She turned to fly with burning face,
  As if a brother's kiss polluted—
Rapture! 'Twas not my sister Lu,
  But cousin Amy I'd saluted.

Of course I then began to beg
  She would excuse my having kissed her;
Protesting that, upon my word,
  I really thought it was my sister.

A conversation followed next,
  Whose theme, be sure, was not the weather;
And then a very blissful pair
  Seated—well, rather close together.

And Amy with her roguish way,
  When for the second time I kissed her,
Said, archly looking up to me,
  "Are you quite sure it's not your sister?"

—*Harvard Crimson.*

THE SCARLET FEVER.

Its Aggravation and its Prevention by Ordinary Prudence.

The prevalence of scarlet fever in New York induced the *World* to interview Dr. Fordyce Barker concerning the disease. The following is the result:

"It was first described by the Syndenham in the seventeenth century," said Professor Barker, "as a distinct disease."

"Are there great differences in the severity of such epidemics?"

"Very great differences, some epidemics being mild and some attended with severe and dangerous cases. But there are always mild cases during the most severe epidemics."

"What are the causes of scarlet fever?"

"The specific cause is infection by a specific poison which is communicated by direct contact either with the exhalations from the lungs of patients, with their skin, or by means of clothing or various substances with which the patients have come in contact. Scarlet fever is said to have been communicated by milk, or even by a letter. Taylor, an eminent English writer, reports the beginning of one epidemic as being in the family of a milkman who delivered milk to twelve families. Of these families six had scarlet fever as a consequence. A certain individual predisposition must exist, as it is frequently found that one child in a family may take the disease, while others of the children who have frequently been exposed in the same degree do not get it."

"Are individuals who have had the disease in a mild form more liable to the second attack?"

"I should say not. On the contrary, those who have a constitutional predilection to the disease are more liable to a second attack. Ordinarily one attack secures immunity from a second, but there are many exceptions to this. It is very rare that patients die from a second attack. In fact not more than three or four cases of this kind have been reported in medical literature."

"How long does the poison retain its activity in clothing, furniture, rooms, etc."

"This is very uncertain. There is conclusive evidence that it has been retained in clothing sometimes for months. For example, a lady assisted in nursing the children of a sister in the country in the month of August. In the following February one of her own children was attacked with the disease, and subsequently two others. It was then found that this lady had put on a dressing gown she had worn at her sister's the previous August and had taken in her lap the first of her own children which was attacked at the time she put on this gown again for the first time. In another case, a nurse who had been in attendance on scarlet fever patients four months before seems to have communicated the disease to a lady whom she was attending, who had a young infant. Another case was that of a lady who had moved into a house where there had been scarlet fever some months before. Three of her children were attacked with the disease who had not been exposed to infection from any other source, and no other cases were prevailing at the time that could be heard of by the lady's physician."

"How soon is the disease developed after infection?"

"Trousseau reports a case in which the disease was manifested in twenty-four hours after exposure, and other cases are reported; but usually the period of development is from three to ten or twelve days after exposure. This is probably due to the difference in the susceptibility of the patients."

"At what period of the disease, and how long, is it infectious?"

"It is infectious throughout its whole course. It is believed to be most intensely so during the period of disquamation, or when the skin is peeling off; but so long as there is evidence of disturbance of the system from the localization of the poison in any organ it is not safe to assume that the disease is not communicable."

"What is the comparative susceptibility to and danger from the disease at different ages?"

"The most susceptible period of life is from 1 to 15 years, Murchison, a very high authority, states from the statistics of nearly 150,000 cases that about sixty-four per cent. of deaths from scarlet fever are under 5 years, and nearly ninety per cent. under 10 years, ninety-five and a half per cent. under 15 years and only one and three-quarters per cent. over 35 years. Scarlet fever is very rare in young infants. Only one-ninetieth of all deaths are under 1 year," and one-fifteenth between 1 and 2 years.

"How can scarlet fever be prevented and alleviated?"

"To prevent scarlet fever complete isolation of the patients is absolutely essential, as well as the prevention of all contact with those in attendance on the diseased persons. It is essential also that the house should be thoroughly ventilated, so that the poison which may escape may be as diluted as possible. All clothing should be thoroughly disinfected, and even the soiled linen of the sick should not be mingled with that of the other members of the household. The relief of the patients pertains to the medical treatment. After the disease is recovered from the sick-room should be thoroughly disinfected, as well as the bedding, the furniture, the carpets and even the walls. It is found that dry heat to the point of 212 degrees, kept up for some hours, effectually destroys the poison; and this, perhaps, is as good a method as any of disinfecting the bedding of those who cannot afford to have it destroyed."

When the reporter referred to the published statement that the household of the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Darmstadt, were made more susceptible to the contagion of diphtheria by the habit of kissing among its inmates and asked Prof. Barker whether inhaling the breath of a scarlet fever patient by kissing or otherwise, was dangerous, and should be avoided, the doctor replied; "Most assuredly, the disease might be communicated by a mother kissing her child who has either scarlet fever or diphtheria."

"If diphtheria complicates a case of scarlet fever, does this necessarily make the case fatal?"

"It is a severe complication, but by no means necessarily fatal, as I've often known cases to recover in which both diseases existed. Last winter a young girl of 14 had diphtheria. After the diphtheria was palpably subsiding the child continued to have a very high temperature, leading to the suspicion that some other poison was disturbing the system. Suddenly a very intense form of scarlet fever was manifested. The child was extremely ill for several days; and then, during desquamation, the diphtheria again appeared. But this young girl perfectly recovered. Diphtheria therefore, while causing grave apprehension, should not be regarded as necessarily terminating fatally. A child sick with scarlet fever in a house which is exposed to sewage gas, or in which there is defective plumbing, would be likely to have the disease complicated with diphtheria."

"Does the term scarlatina mean a mild form of scarlet fever?"

"No; the two terms are precisely identical."

Trapping a Witness.

It is of Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," that this sharp practice in the examination of a man accused of swearing falsely in a will case is related. It shows great dramatic power unconsciously exhibited in his daily business.

The prisoner being arraigned and the formalities gone through with, the prosecutor placing his thumb over the seal, held up the will and demanded of the prisoner whether he had seen the testator sign that instrument, to which he promptly answered he had.

"And did you sign it at his request as a subscribing witness?"

"I did."

"Was it sealed with red or black wax?"

"With red wax."

"Did you see him seal it with red wax?"

"I did."

"Where was the testator when he signed and sealed this will?"

"In his bed."

"Pray how long a piece of wax did he use?"

"About three or four inches."

"Who gave the testator this piece of wax?"

"I did."

"Where did you get it?"

"From the drawer in his desk."

"How did he light the piece of wax?"

"With a candle,"

"Where did that piece of candle come from?"

"I got it out of a cupboard in his room."

"How long was that piece of candle?"

"Perhaps four or five inches long."

"Who lit it?"

"I lit it?"

"What with?"

"With a match."

"Where did you get that match?"

"On the mantel shelf in his room."

"You did?"

"I did."

Here Warren paused, and fixing his large blue eye upon the prisoner he held the paper above his head, his thumb still resting upon the seal, and in a solemn, measured tone, said:

"Now, sir, upon your solemn oath, you saw the teatator sign that will; he signed it in his bed; at his request you signed it as a subscribing witness; you saw him seal it; it was with red wax that he sealed it; a piece of two, three or four inches long; he lit that wax with a piece of candle which you procured for him from a cupboard; you lit that candle by a match which you found on the mantel shelf?"

"I did."

"My lord—it is a wafer!"

The prisoner was convicted.

Gen. Jackson and the Frenchman.

[From the Wilmington Review.]

On the morning of the 8th, just before the commencement of the fighting, as Gen. Jackson was surveying the line of battle, a wealthy French merchant of New Orleans drove up to the line and requested an interview with the General. On reaching his presence Jackson demanded of the Frenchman the object of his visit.

"I come," said he, "to demand of you the return to the city of my cotton which you have taken to make your breastworks."

"Ah," said Old Hickory, "can you point out the particular bales that are your property?"

"Oui, Monsieur, certainement, zat is my cotton and zat is my cotton," pointing to many bales in the near vicinity.

"Well," said Old Hickory, "if that is your property you have just come in time to protect and defend it, and calling to a Corporal he ordered him to bring a spare musket, and, giving it to the Frenchman, he told him to stand and defend his property. At the same time he gave the Corporal an order to shoot the fellow down if he attempted to run. There is no doubt but that the Frenchman was glad that his cotton was there to screen him from the British bullets.

Their Start in Life.

(Cincinnati Times.)

A girl baby about five months old was found last evening on the steps of Mr. A. J. Lee's residence. The little waif wore a gold ring, and was provided with a supply of clothing of fine quality. There had also been left with it a bottle of milk, another of paregoric and a silver spoon. Pinned to the child was the follwing note:

"I am baby Mabel Dore. Please take and care for me and I may be a blessing to you. Please keep a copy of the morning papers, for when I grow to be a miss in my teens something may turn up that will be of value to poor little me."

[Written for The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE ARTIST.

BY E. M. M'LURE.

At his easel sat an artist,
  Sketching scenes of beauty fair;
And a great thought sudden seized him;
  "I will paint a picture rare,
And the Christ shall be the centre,
  Of this picture rich and rare.

Then he sketched the rounded table,
  And the Apostles, one and all,
Seated at the Lord's last Supper,
  In the dim and antique hall;
In their midst the Godlike Savior,
  Blessing bread and wine for all.

Through the windows, shone the sunshine,
  Softly, from the Italian sky,
And the goblets on the table,
  Gleamed like gold upon the eye;
But mid all, nought saw the artist,
  But *His* form before the eye.

"I have painted," said the artist,
  In an ecstacy, "The Lord
And His twelve apostles, sitting
  'Round the last Communion Board;
And the Christ, is the grand centre,
  He the Light, and Truth and Word."

"This shall gain me fortune, honor,
  This shall hand me down to fame;
And whoe'er shall gaze upon it,
  Shall e'er after lisp my name;
And see nought, amid the grouping,
  But the Savior's form aflame."

But, some idlers passing slowly
  Saw the painting on the wall,
And so gazing, long and wistful,
  Saw the Savior not at all
But the goblets, gilt and golden,
  In the picture on the wall.

And the artist, standing near them,
  Heard the words of critique then,
Seized his brush, and in a moment,—
  Gone was all but forms of men;
And a godlike form above them
  To be seen and loved of men.

"Now I have it," cried the artist;
  Strip religion of all art;
Take away the pencilled guildings,
  That are oft its greatest part:
And teach truly but the Savior,
  If you wish to win the heart."

MAT'S LUCK.

"It is just my luck!" said Mat. "Confound it?"

He walked gloomily to the window and looked out—on the vivid green of the croquet lawn, on white and red roses clustering about the porch; on the old rector tending his favorite geraniums in the distance, amid a blaze of sunshine and glow of silver. Mat longed to be with him—the somber room seemed oppressive as a cage.

He threw open the French windows, drew a long breath, and thrust his fingers into the pocket of his shooting-coat, falling naturally into a careless lounging attitude peculiar to him. The fingers came in contact with a note. It was addressed in a woman's hand writing, to "Matthew Curtis, Esq., M. D." A grim smile played about the gentleman's lips as he reflected how unsuited was that formal superscription to the jovial, reckless, good-for-naught, known to rich and poor for miles around as young Mat Curtis.

With a listless air he drew forth the brief inclosure. His face darkened as he persued it.

"Miss Agnes Bellue would be glad to have a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Curtis."

"Lover-like-very!" commented Mat, with sarcastic emphasis.

Another glance at the delicate paper and the firm, square handwriting, the dark look hardening the while, until the character of the face seemed completely altered.

"Look at it!" quoth Mat. "Her hand never trembled; there is not a wavering stroke! Why, most girls would cry their eyes out while writing such a letter to their lovers!"

He crunched the offensive missive into a crumpled ball as he spoke, and addressed a few more unapostolic expletives to the fair sunshine—expletives peculiarly unbefitting to a clegyman's study, or the hearing of the young lady who noiselessly entered in time indistinctly to catch them.

Young—not more than twenty, perhaps—but with a serene and queenly grace of movement, a gravely beautiful face—an air now of haughty disgust.

"Pardon me," she says icily; "so interesting a conversation with yourself is probably of a confidential nature."

Mat turns with a flaming face, a quick depreciating gesture, a courteous, apologetic bow and speech that somehow in their confused humility stamp him as a gentleman.

"I trust indeed you did not hear it. I earnestly crave forgiveness if you did!"

She contemptuously dismissed the matter with the slightest wave of a little jeweled hand. Cold, hard, proud she looks, and her words have a clear-cut articulation suggestive of newly clipped coins.

"I sent for you—"

"Yes," answers Mat defiantly. His penitence dying away—the dark, hard expression returning. "Just my luck," it seems to repeat.

"To beg an answer to three questions," continues Miss Bellue.

Mat bows, thrusts his hands into the deep shooting pockets once more, and resumes the careless lounging attitude.

"Have you entered your name, notwithstanding my protest, as a gentleman rider for the autumn steeplechases?"

"Yes."

"Have you, in truth, gone back to the habit of dropping into the 'Barleycorn' two or three nights in the week to," (how superb was the ring of scorn in her voice!) "drink ale and smoke in company with the boors there?"

"Yes," repeats Mat, sturdily.

"Is it indeed true, that on leaving that inn last night you involved yourself in a poaching affray, actually knocking down a keeper and helping one of the poachers to escape?"

"Yes," said Mat, with a kind of sullen despair.

Miss Bellue draws something from her white fingers, and holds it out. Mechanically Mat's hand comes out of the shooting-pocket and grasps it. It is a woman's engagement-ring.

They looked at each other, a curious contrast in the two faces. Hers composed, calm, haughtily indifferent. His blankly astonished, angry, agitated by turns.

"Not—not that, Agnes!" he pleads, huskily.

The serene beauty, the quiet determination of her face, answer him.

"Can you not make allowances?" he cried. "Can you not understand that mad young blood like mine must find some excitement greater than mixing pills, and powders, and lotions, or creeping through sick rooms all day?"

It is pitiful to see how he watches her while he speaks, and notes the same fixed, mute, changeless answer.

"At least, let me explain. I can do so to your satisfaction, I think, I hope!" he says, dubiously. "Return it to your finger, and reserve judgment till you hear the defense!" And he holds the ring toward her with a great clumsy hand that trembles somewhat.

Still no audible reply. A faint shake of the head, a look of polite incredulity—that is all.

"Do you care?" he asks.

His appealing eyes search her face. It does not change. Beautiful, imperturbable, the sentence written there never varies. His unsteady fingers drop the ring, but he let it lie half buried in a fleecy rug. Then, with a set, stern look, he sets his foot upon it, bows slightly, and walks from the room.

He leaves the house, passing the window to gain the road, but looking neither to the right nor to the left.

His head is erect, his hands are out of the loose pockets. For once (startling transformation) young Mat Curtis looks positively dignified.

As he vanishes a startling transformation takes place in the room he has quitted. Miss Bellue proves herself a woman, and not a queen, by a series of actions essentially feminine.

First, she rescues the bent love token from the floor; then she kisses it and cries over; then she locks it away carefully in a writing desk; then she rushes up stairs to watch her lover out of sight from an upper window.

For a quarter of a mile or so she watched him, a retreating figure, growing smaller and smaller in the distance. He never once looked back; the regular march of his steps never faltered; a turn in the road hid him from sight. Miss Bellue sat down on the floor—a most undignified position—and cried until her pretty eyes were red and swollen.

"It is all over," she moaned, "all over." * * * * *

"Fire! Fire!"

Mat sprang from his bed with professional expertness, struck a light, tumbled into some clothes, and rushed from the house.

No need to ask whence the alarm proceeded; the fierce pillar of flame and the red glow in the sky were beacons toward which he ran at headlong speed, with one thought in his mind, "I pray heaven it may not be the rectory!"

"Where is it?" shouted he to two laborers, fagging along as swiftly as heavy boots and ponderous habits of progression would let them.

"Farmer's Joyce's, sur."

"Farmer Joyce's! Thank heaven! The next house to the rectory, but not near enough to endanger it!"

Mat's suspense gave place to a thrill of almost pleasurable excitement; it was his "mad young blood" asserting itself. Dashing through a gateway he almost ran over a girl, bare-headed, wringing her hands in impotent anxiety. It was Miss Bellue.

"Go back at once," commanded Mat curtly. "Put on a hat and the thickest shawl you have."

The panic-stricken girl obeyed. Not till afterward did it occur to her he had no right to issue such instructions.

When she returned it was to find Matthew Curtis, Esq., M. D., in the center of a burning pig-stye, pitching out squealing, half-roasted porkers.

"Just my luck!" he grumbled, examining his scorched fingers. "If they had been babies, now, I might have gained some credit at the same risk."

"The stable is a-fire, sur!"

"What!" shouted Mat. He did not wait for the information to be repeated. An ardent lover of horse-flesh, it was an appeal to his sympathies that sent him round the intervening out-buildings in a state of suspense.

It was true. The stable was on fire; the horses were screaming with terror; two or three rustics were making excited and fruitless attempts to drag them out—attempts the poor animals resisted with all their might. A little crowd of men looked on idly and despairingly.

"Jim, run into the barn and get two or three empty sacks and a rope. Quick!"

"Yes, sir."

By drawing a sack over each animal's head and neck, thus blindfolding it; by passing a rope around the forelegs and setting strong arms to haul, and by a little organization of brave, but until then ill-applied efforts, a rescue was effected. All the horses were saved except one poor brute, smothered by the smoke.

Farmer Joyce came up, with a grimy hand extended in honest gratitude.

"Thank you kindly, sir. I don't mind for the ricks and the buildings—they are all insured—but it went to my heart to hear them poor brutes scream."

Mat gave his left hand—the right was tied up in a handkerchief. The old rector joined them, Miss Bellue leaning on his arm.

"The danger is over now, Joyce, I think. Mat, come across with me."

Mat glanced at the averted face of the young lady, and misconstrued it. She was ashamed, in truth, to meet his eye. The contrast between his coolness and courage and her physical cowardice humbled her. She had come down from that pedestal of propriety from which she had presumed to judge him so harshly, but he did not suspect it.

"I have burnt my hand and arm slightly—just my luck!" said Mat. "I must hurry home at once to dress them."

He took off his hat as he spoke, awkwardly enough with his left hand; and turned away.

"He is a fine fellow. Agnes, that lover of yours," said the rector, "but his manner is rather abrupt to-night. What ails him?"

"Never mind, papa—never mind."

There was a kind of wail in Miss Bellue's voice.

"A lover's quarrel," thought the rector sagely. "Then my attitude must be one of dignified neutrality—my policy, nonintervention;" then he laughed quietly to himself at the conceit.

Mat was dressing his burns in the surgery when the outer door opened and his father entered.

"Hallo, dad! Who called you up? It was my turn to-night."

It should be explained that "young Mat Curtis" and "the old doctor" were partners.

"The old doctor' made no reply. He sat down in a low chair and began to fan himself with a broad straw hat. Mat looked up in surprise, saw he was ghastly pale; that his eyes had a look of horror in them; that his whole appearance was that of a man who had sustained a terrible fright.

Mat touched his arm gently:

"What is it, father?"

Doctor Curtis' lips moved twice before any sound issued; then he uttered but one word:

"Cholera!"

Upon Mat's face there came a faint reflection of his father's fear. The scourge had been raging with frightful violence in distant parts of England. They talked of it often, dreading its approach, trusting it might pass by this pure, healthful village.

No; the next day three cases were reported, and one death. The rival practitioner, Mr. Bennett, a man of good private means, fled with his wife and family. Mat and the "old doctor" were worked almost to death. No need of bar-parlor discussions or approaching steeple-chases, or poaching affrays now to quiet the mad young blood.

Mat went from house to house with a grave face, and a cheerful, kindly, hopeful word for every poor, terrified wretch who shuddered at his own fears.

Then his father was stricken, the "old doctor."

Poor "old doctor!" When the evil he had dreaded really came to him, and seized upon him, he grew brave and strong.

"Nonsense, lad!" he said when Mat tried to speak encouraging words from a sinking heart. "I have no stamina; I could not expect to live much longer in the ordinary course of nature. Don't blink the truth boy. I shall be glad to die in the harness."

* * * * * * *

Miss Bellue watched the funeral procession from the same upper window which she had once before put to a similar use.

Very contrite was Miss Bellue in these days. A horrible dread had taken possession of her with the first report of cholera in the village. She fought against it; she hated herself for it; she tried to drag herself to the beds of the sick poor; but trembling limbs refused to carry her. It was constitutional physical cowardice; and every gossiping tale of Mat's calm heroism increased her self-abasement and her love and admiration for that unconscious gentleman.

His father's death gave him double work, but he did not spare himself. He snatched food, rest, and sleep, when, where and how he could, until the epidemic died out almost; then as the last case was in a fair way to recover he sickened.

"My luck has changed," said Mat with a smile. "I can be spared now the work is done."

Miss Bellue heard the news the same hour. A housemaid to whom she had done some little kindness, ran off to the rectory to tell her. Miss Bellue gave an order or two and went straight to her father's study.

"Papa, Mat is stricken now."

"Bless my soul!" said the rector in great excitement. "Poor lad! poor lad."

"I have told Jenkins to put the horses to the brougham, and the housekeeper to get the green bed-room ready."

"Eh?" And the old gentleman looked very bewildered.

"And you must fetch Mat." Explained Miss Bellue calmly.

"But—but—."

"He shall not be left to the nursing of those ignorant servants," she insisted resolutely. "He shall be brought here or I shall assuredly go to him."

The rector had yielded to her all her life. He shook his head in sore perplexity.

"And you are not afraid dear?"

A peculiar smile lighted her pale, beautiful countenance.

"Not now."

A similar question was almost the first one put by Mat in a convalescent state.

"Were you not afraid darling?"

"Perfect love casteth out fear," she rejoined, softly.

Bullets Meeting in the Air.

The probability of bullets and other missiles meeting in their flight when shot from opposite points in such numbers as they would necessarily be in battle is certainly not by any means doubtful. The possibility of such missiles being welded together by their contact, however, seems so decidedly remote that such a result appears to us certainly phenomenal. It appears, however, from *Forest and Stream*, that the New York shot manufacturers, Messrs. Tatham Brothers, occasionally found bullets welded together in the scrap lead brought from the battlefields of the American civil war, and Lieutenant-Colonel John A. McLaughlin recently forwarded two bullets to the *Scientific American* so impacted in each other which were also picked up on the same fields. He says that at the time of the retreat of the Federal General N. P. Banks, after his defeat in attempting to capture Shreveport, Louisiana, in the summer of 1864, he (Lieutenant-Colonel McLaughlin) was in command of one of the retreating regiments. A portion of his regiment was thrown forward on the flank of the main body in skirmishing order. These two bullets he says were impacted in the air between his skirmishers and the skirmishers of the enemy and fell like a spent ball near the head of the column of the main body. A drum-major seeing the missle fall near him picked it up thinking it to be a spent bullet, but found the two bullets welded together. He afterwards presented it to Lieutenant-Colonel McLaughlin. One of the bullets belonged to a larger bore rifle than the other, and the larger one is stated to have belonged to the Confederates, as it was of a calibre then known to be much used by them and somewhat larger in bore than the rifles used by the Northerners. It is supposed that the larger bullet had traveled a shorter distance than the smaller at the instant of impact, and possibly have been propelled by a superior quality or quantity of powder. This together with its weight is thought to have had the effect of driving the smaller bullet back beyond the line from which it was fired.

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SENATOR FROM THREE STATES.

General SHIELDS has been nominated by the Democratic caucus in Missouri, and will be elected to serve out the remainder of Senator BOGY'S term in the United States Senate. Governor PHELPS on the death of Mr. BOGY appointed Mr. ARMSTRONG Senator, and he has held the seat for over a year, but was not acceptable to the Legislature, and will be superceded by General SHIELDS. The General, when he steps to the front as the Senator from Missouri, will have represented three States in the Senate—a fact without precedent in our history. He served six years from Illinois, and went out in the Kansas-Nebraska whirl of 1854-'55, being succeeded by Judge TRUMBULL. A year or two afterwards he moved to the territory of Minnissota, and on the organization of a State Government in 1857 was elected one of the Senators. He drew the short term and served four years. This brought his career to the period of the civil war, in which he fought with distinguished gallantry. After the war he settled on a farm in Missouri, and was elected as a Democratic representative in the Lower House of Congress, but a contesting Republican got the seat. General SHIELDS' present term in the Senate will be a brief one, expiring on the fourth of March, but it carries with it something comfortable for the old gentleman in the way of salary and mileage. It will probably be worth to him seven or eight thousand dollars.

General SHIELD'S election is one of the eccentricities of our representative system. The WASHBURNE family of Maine affords another; three brothers have already represented districts of Maine, Illinois and Wisconsin, and in the next Congress a fourth brother will take his seat from a Minnesota district. At one time, Governor HENRY DODGE was United States Senator from Wisconsin, while his son A. C. DODGE was in the same body as Senator from Iowa. The services of the Massachusetts ADAMSES in Congress, the Cabinet and in diplomacy, of the New Jersey STOCKTONS, and the Delaware BAYARDS, and of the BRECKENRIDGE, PRESTON and MARSHALL families of the South, are the most notable instances in our history of the descent of political honors in one family. Of course there is an instance in Pennsylvania in the CAMERON family, but in conversation with citizens of other states, the children of PENN generally pass it over as quietly as possible. They don't brag on it.

NEW FINANCIAL LAWS.

The House on Wednesday disposed of several financial bills of importance, on the double-quick. They were reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and seem to some extent to have antagonized both resumptionists and the class erroneously called inflationists. The first bill looks to the investment of the savings of the poorer class in Government securities, and provides for the issue in exchange for lawful money certificates of deposit of the denomination of ten dollars, bearing three per cent. interest and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into four per cent bonds. The money so received is to be applied to the redemption of Five-twenties. It is presumable these certificates will be placed on sale at the government depositories in all the cities, and also with the banks; and they will thus afford a convenient means for the investment of savings. Five of the certificates will be exchangeable for a four per cent. $50 bond. One of the objections urged to the bill was that it would induce depositors in savings banks to withdraw their deposits to invest in governments, and thus compel the banks to draw in their loans, foreclose mortgages and force sales. This would be unfortunate. but it is questionable whether such transfer would be general, except where there are well founded (or ill founded, for the matter of that) doubts as to the solvency and discreet management of savings banks. These banks do not now pay over five per cent., and depositor will be content to permit their money to remain with them, if satisfied they are safe. The new loan will very likely be taken by a class who do not use the banks for their savings, but hoard themselves. The bill passed by 117 ayes to 72 nays.

A strong argument for the bill was that it would scatter the Government indebtedness among the people, as in France, and thus give a guarantee of the maintenance of the public credit, and of the stability of the Government itself.

Another bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee making greenbacks receivable for custom dues. Mr. GARFIELD assailed this as a serious attack on resumption, and wanted it amended so that such notes should only be receivable for duties so long as they were at par with coin, thus discrediting them in advance, but he failed to carry the House with him. The amendment was overwhelmingly rejected, and the bill passed—ayes 154, nays 43.

Secretary SHERMAN, on the first of January, ordered the receipt of greenbacks for custom duties, while the law on the statute book requires such duties shall be paid in coin. This bill is intended to bring the operations of the Treasury within the limits of the law. For years the Democrats have been endeavoring to have passed a law by Congress authorizing the receipt of greenbacks for customs, equally with coin, but they failed to do so. Yet SHERMAN usurped the power of nullifying the law, and setting up a Treasury order as repealing it. Senator BECK, in a speech the other day in the Senate, told the plain truth about this usurpation of power:

> I would not allow the Secretary of the Treasury to receive those notes for customs-dues, as he is doing now, in defiance of law. He has argued with great ability in his report to show why these notes should now be received for customs-dues. I agree with him; but they should be received in accordance with law and not in plain violation of it. His object is to receive them when it suits him and refuse them when it does not, so as to make him autocrat. My purpose is to establish his duties, powers and rights *by law*, which *all men can examine and understand*, and not leave the business of the country subject to the *whim or caprice of the Secretary*. The chancellor's conscience shall not be measured by the chancellor's foot if I can help it. The servant is not above his master, and the Secretary must understand that Congress makes laws and that he is bound to obey them.

This explains sufficiently the purpose of the House in making greenbacks receivable for custom dues.

Still another bill was reported by the Committee and passed on the 16th, to facilitate the refunding of the debt. It gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to exchange directly at par four per cent. bonds for the outstanding Five-twenties, and when they are all taken up for the five per cents., allowing on the bonds redeemed or exchanged three months interest. This will enable the Treasury to deal directly with the bondholders without the intervention of syndicates or SHERMAN'S pet, the First National of New York. Holders of Five-twenties, anticipating a call for them, under this law can exchange them without cost or trouble for four per cents., receiving therefor the bonus of three months interest on the bonds returned. It is better for the bondholder and the Government, but not so good for the middlemen.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

The Republican Senators not long ago set about devising methods to throw the seeds of division and discord into the Democratic ranks, by preparing resolutions on the constitutional amendments, called by EDMUNDS a "peace offering," and later by fixing up something on resumption so worded that a vote either way would be apt to put the Democratic Senators into a wrong position. They did not succeed so well in this however, for their caucus in endeavoring to set a trap for the Democrats got into a wrangle about who was entitled to the credit of resumption, and the great apostle of inconsistency and contradiction, JOHN SHERMAN, who has been crowned in Wall street, had his laurels torn to tatters.

But the best evidence of the slender cord that holds the Republican Senators together was in the debate in Executive session on Wednesday, on the New York appointments, in which the HAYES Senators managed to poll 19 votes to 40, on a test question. Senator CONKLING was especially bitter on the civil service reform shams of HAYES and SHERMAN. He discussed the former as "Mr." HAYES, to the great distress of sensitive Republicans who see in this mistering an attack on the *De Facto's* title to the Presidency; while, as for SHERMAN, it is said CONKLING did not mince matters as to the millions he has made by speculations on the public credit. A special says:

> Mr. Conkling said he was glad to say that he was not one who was welcomed at the Executive Mansion. As for Secretary Sherman, his excoriation was most bitter. Mr. Conkling spoke of him as "John" Sherman, and said that the Senate knew who John Sherman was and of his riches. He said John Sherman would not dare to say what he had said about the removed officials were he now in the Senate; nor would he dare say what he had said if Chester A. Arthur could have an equal chance in the premises. His allusions to John Sherman's riches were unmistakably intended to convey the idea that his money was not honestly acquired. The speech was in the highest degree sensational, and it was the bitterest ever delivered by Mr. Conkling in either open or secret session. It was not only bitter, but it was abusive of both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.
>
> At one point one of the Senators made a parliamentary point that Mr. Conkling was not speaking respectfully of the President.
>
> "But I am speaking of Mr. Hayes," he quickly answered.

The point being pressed he said he would not say anything more, the point not having in reality been raised until he had finished his speech.

Mr. THURMAN added to the entertainments by a mock heroic speech, defending the citizens of Ohio assailed by CONKLING. It is tolerably clear from this that the Republican Senators would be better engaged in patching up their own differences than in setting traps for Democrats. The probabilities of a called session of the Senate, to consider Presidential appointments are increased by these bickerings among Republican Senators. The Democrats have much to gain by a called session, and it now looks as if it would be brought about by the dissensions of their opponents:

A NEW SOUTHERN SENATOR.

Governor VANCE of North Carolina, nominated by the Democrats for United States Senator, and certain to be elected, is one of the ablest public men of the South; a statesman of ripe experience, and an orator of great versability, eloquence and humor. He was a Whig representative in Congress before the war, and during the war Governor of his State, but a warm opponent of JEFF. DAVIS, and in favor of negotiation with the Federal Government. VANCE was made to give way to Governor HOLDEN under the reconstruction process. He ought to have been in the Senate long ago, but has had bad luck. In November 1870, he was elected United States Senator, receiving 94 votes to 43 for ABOTT, then holding the seat. No sooner was this election made known, however, than the question of VANCE'S political disabilities was raised. Besolutions of the North Carolina Legislature was presented to Congress asking to have the disabilities removed. The Senate Election Committee decided, in 1871, that Mr. VANCE, not being eligible to the Senate, could not have his claims considered, and accordingly struck his name from the case, leaving only Mr. ABBOTT, who was eventually given the seat. This was a case of giving the office to the minority candidate on the ground votes thrown for a disqualified candidate did not count, and should have been studied by our Allegheny Courts in deciding the Controllership contest of IRWIN against ALEXANDER. In 1872, Governor VANCE made a second attempt at a Senatorship. The Democrats had a majority in the Legislature, and VANCE was nominated by their caucus. When this result was achieved, seven or eight of the friends of Judge MERRIMON, who had been the Democratic candidate for Governor, and was an aspirant for the Senatorship, withdrew from the caucus and uniting with the Republicans elected MERRIMON. Though so far unsuccessful in his Senatorial aspirations, Mr. VANCE continued very active in North Carolina politics, and in 1877 he was elected Governor for the third time, and it is before this term has expired that he has at length achieved the object of his long-cherished ambition. The contest just closed has been going on with great bitterness for six months. As long ago as September, 1878 the struggle was active, the positions, however being reversed since the time when the rivals previously faced each other. Now MERRIMON was the regular nominee, and Mr. VANCE the Independent. It was said the opposition to Mr. MERRIMON grew out of the fact that when he was elected six years before, by the aid of Republican votes, he made the Republicans many promises of recognition, all of which he afterwards disregarded. Until this month, however, MERRIMON seemed to have the advantage, and the climax has been a surprise to all, except perhaps the politicians. At a Democratic caucus on the 13th instant a letter from MERRIMON was read, stating that his friends had ascertained that he could not be elected, and, having no desire to disturb the quiet of the Democratic party by further contest, he announced his withdrawal from the race. Gov. VANCE'S nomination has followed as a matter of course, and with great unanimity. Senator MERRIMON, who is a very strong man, expects to be a candidate for Governor next year and to succeed Senator RANSOM in 1882. Long headed, these Southern politicians.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY OF THE CITIZEN.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the sufficiency of the plea of military necessity, on arrests made on the tinkle of Mr. SEWARD'S "little bell" during the civil war, in States remote from hostilities, where the courts were unimpeded in the discharge of their duties, it seems to us has hardly received the attention its importance demands.

It will be remembered that during the war in states where the civil law was in full force, quiet citizens were seized by men professing to act by authority of the General Government, were torn from their homes and their business, thrust into prison with common felons, denied the right of trial by jury, and held in captivity for months, and in some instances for longer periods. This was done under the plea of "military necessity." The arrested parties were often discharged without knowledge of the specific cause of their arrest, and it frequently transpired the arrests were the results of private or political enmity. After the war, Congress under the guidance of men who had aided in this sort of tyranny, passed laws to protect the perpetrators of the wrongs, and the federal courts showed no lack of willingness to throw the shield of law over men who had repudiated the very essence of all law, and trampled under their feet the fundamental rights of man and of organized society.

A case recently decided in the United States Supreme court vividly recalls the history of outraged civil rights during the war. In November, 1864, Andrew J. BEAN, a private citizen of Vermont, was seized by a provost marshal, and his deputy on their own motion, and thrust into the state penitentiary at Windsor. No charge was preferred against him. He was denied the right of trial and treated as a felon for six months, when he was discharged on bail. The only excuse offered for this invasion of personal liberty was that BEAN was *suspected* of having aided in the desertion of two substitutes. He was offered his release if he would pay $800, the amount that he had received for one of the escaped substitutes. He declined to pay anything, asserted his innocence and demanded trial. No trial was ever accorded to him. The courts of justice were open, there were no military operations going on in that state; there was nothing but brute force, between this man and his rights. His business was ruined, his property destroyed, his family broken up.

After the war was over BEAN brought suit against the men who had captured him and thrust him into prison. The District court of Vermont decided in his favor. An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme court, and that tribunal has reversed the decision of the court below, thus justifying the outrage, and throwing the protection of the United States Government over the men who committed it.

From this remarkable decision Mr. Justice FIELD dissented, and Mr. Justice CLIFFORD concurred with him. The opinion of Judge FIELD is a masterly exposition of the rights of the individual, and a vivid portrayal of the enormity of the crime of invading such rights, as they were invaded in this case and in many others. He held that neither Congress nor the President "can authorize or approve the acts complained of, so as to shield the perpetrators from responsibility;" that "the martial rule—in other words, the will of the commanding general, except in the country of the enemy occupied and dominated by the army—is limited to the field of military operations. In a country not hostile, at a distance from the movements of the army, where they cannot be immediately and directly interfered with, and the courts are open, it has no existence." That is law, and has been ever since Magna Charta was born at Runnymede. But it is law that has been annulled by our statues and our courts. Says Judge FIELD:

> The doctrine sometimes advanced by men, with more zeal, than wisdom, that whenever war exists in one part of the country the constitutional guarantees of personal liberty and the rights of property are suspended everywhere, has no foundation in the principles of the common law, the teachings of our ancestors or the language of the Constitution, and is at variance with every just notion of a free government. Our form of civil polity is not such a rickety and ill-jointed structure that when one part is disturbed the whole is thrown into confusion and jostled to its foundation. The fact that rebellion existed in one portion of the country could not have the effect of superseding or suspending the laws and Constitution in a loyal portion widely separated from it. The war in the Southern States did not disturb Vermont from her constitutional propriety. She did not assent to the theory that war and disturbance elsewhere could destroy the security given by her laws and government. The same judicial institutions and the same constitutional guarantees for the protection of the personal liberty of the citizen, with all the means for their enforcement, remained there as completely as before; and the Constitution and laws of the United States were as capable of enforcement in all their vigor in that state during the war as at any time before or since. The arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff, even if made by direct order of the President, were, therefore, in plain violation of the fifth constitutional amendment, which declares that no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law. No mere order or proclamation of the President for the arrest and imprisonment of a person not in the military service, in a state removed from the scene of actual hostilities, where the courts are open and in the unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction, can constitute due process of law, nor can it be made such by an act of Congress.

Justice FIELD impregnably fortifies his position and sustains his conclusions with irresistible logic. He shows what the law is, and that it cannot be violated without endangering all that is valuable in our institutions, and inviting despotism to usurp the place of free government.

DIRTY WORK LOGAN.

The two leading papers of the Northwest, the Chicago *Times* and *Tribune*, for a wonder united on one point and that was to defeat JOHN LOGAN for the Senate—and they both failed. LOGAN got the caucus nomination by 80 to 26 for OGLESBY, and will probably be elected this week, as there are no signs of a bolt. The *Tribune* dug up LOGAN'S record, while an extreme pro-slavery and JEFF DAVIS Democrat, to defeat him, but it failed, because of the well-known rule that the Radicals always hanker after the meaner class of Democrats. When the essential and dyed-in-the wool "ornriness" of a Democrat drives him out of the party the Republicans are sure to jump at his bait and put him in high office. LOGAN'S fortune proves the rule, and we could cite scores of similar cases in local as well as national politics.

LOGAN has been known for years as "Dirty Work LOGAN," and the *Tribune* in ventilating his record shows how he earned this truthfully descriptive title. It was in 1859, and there was a bitter discussion in the House on the fugitive slave law. LOGAN out-Heroded the Southern men in advocating it, and pitched into Northern Democrats who objected. He gloried, he said in enforcing the law, and narrated instances of his subserviency in sending fugitives back. "You call this dirty work," said he to the Republicans, "but I do not consider it disgraceful; I am willing to perform that dirty work," and so he came to be known as "Dirty Work LOGAN." "I will never affiliate," said he "with the Republican party so long as I have breath in my body." A failure of the crops in Northern Illinois, he declared "was on account of the abolition hordes that infest that part of the State."

The reader will see from this the manifest propriety, under the rule we have cited, of the Republicans electing "Dirty Work LOGAN" as their Senator in Congress.

SENATOR WINDOM'S proposition for the removal of negroes from states of the South, where "they are denied their rights" to other states, or to a reservation, ignores the fact that there is now, and has been for several years, a constant and unimpeded migration of the blacks, a movement which has been aided and stimulated by organized emigration societies of planters in such States as Louisiana and Arkansas, and by colored emigration agents elsewhere, acting as private persons, giving intelligence concerning lands, prices, wages, crops, &c. Hundreds of thousands of negroes have emigrated from Southeastern to Southwestern States in the last half dozen years, and it would probably amaze Senator WINDOM to know that Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi have been favorite States with industrious colored men seeking out new homes, and that at the very time the Radicals were vainly trying to persuade the Northern public that no negro's life was safe in Mississippi, hundreds of negro families removed thither from North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, attracted by the rich lands of the Yazoo Bottom, laughing at the ridiculous stories of murder and intimidation which they knew, from the reports of their friends who had preceded them, were false. If leading Republican Senators would take the trouble to travel through the Southern States and investigate fairly the condition of the negroes they would not offer such ridiculous resolutions, which are evidently base upon a supposition that the Southern blacks are serfs of the soil, unable to leave the spot where they happen to be fixed.

THERE are a great many statements afloat about political results attending Governor HENDRICKS' visit to Washington. The New York *Herald*, for instance, says the Governor found the Eastern Democrats very stiff-necked on the currency question, and not the least disposed to give way "to what are called western notions." Governor HENDRICKS according to this statement—

> Assured his Eastern friends that Western Democrats will meet the East on ground acceptable to the Eastern or hard money wing of the party. He is reported to believe that the Western Democrats can be united on a policy accepting resumption as a fixed fact, maintaining the issue of Government notes, but depriving these at an an early day of their legal tender quality. This, if he is rightly reported, he regards as sound Democratic doctrine, holding that it is undemocratic to make paper money a legal tender. It is supposed that Senator Pendleton will support this view also, and it is possible that the Ohio Democratic platform for next fall may on the currency question take this ground, favoring a continued issue of Treasury notes as a part of the paper currency, but requiring that they be deprived of their legal tender quality. In that case the Republicans would probably advocate the entire withdrawal of Government paper and the substitution of National Bank notes. Neither party is inclined to say anything about silver.
>
> Eastern and many Southern Democrats, while they do not like the continued issue of Government note or greenbacks, think it a matter of minor consequence, if these notes cease to be legal tender.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

SENATOR LAWRENCE has offered a joint resolution in the Senate, amending the Constitution by abolishing the Pardon Board. It has been a failure in all that was claimed for it, and should be stricken from the Constitution or materially modified.

ALABAMA is considering a plan to elect Presidential electors by the Legislature of that State, until the acts of Congress, authorizing interference of Federal authority in State elections, are repealed. Formerly Presidential electors were so chosen in many States of the Union.

THE debt of Philadelphia, according to the report of the Controller made on Thursday, figures up the neat sum of $71,815,101.35. This debt in 1860 was twenty millions, and the increase shows the industry of the ring legislators and officeholders. With the exception of New York city, Philadelphia's debt is greater than that of any city or State in the Union. The annual expenditures have run up from two millions to seven and eight millions since 1860.

RUSSELL ERRETT is a shrewd dodger. We see by the *Congressional Record* that on the bill, passed by the House on Wednesday, authorizing the payment of duties on imports in greenbacks, after voting for the GARFIELD amendment restricting the payment "so long as such notes are equivalent to coin," that he dodged the final vote on the passage of the bill. BAYNE voted for the GARFIELD amendment, but also voted for the bill. Mr. ERRETT is a little too pains-taking in his smartness

WE never knew the Republican managers of State politics so anxious about preserving the integrity of the Democratic organization. They think it would be a shame to nominate any but a straight out, old time Democrat for United States Senator. They ought not to let this grief settle on their lungs, as Democratic members of the Legislature understand the situation about as well as QUAY or DON CAMERON, and if they do not, they are scarcely green enough to accept advice from ringsters who are in difficulty, which should be our opportunity.

SENATOR WINDOM of Minnesota, has an idea of solving the intimidation and suffrage question by the Congressional encouragement of negro emigration from the South into such States or Territories as may desire to receive the colored brethren. He introduced a resolution in the Senate yesterday, and is to make a speech on the subject. This is a safe proposition so far as WINDOM'S own State is concerned. Not many of the sable sons and daughters of the tropics would care to face a Minnesota winter. The notion, however, is the climax of absurdity and demagogueism.

MRS. CADY STANTON has been holding a council of women in Washington, in reference to their rights and wrongs, and like the big Indians could not depart without calling on the Great Father, who is evidently a ladies man, according to the account of RACHEL FOSTER, who fell in love with RUTHERFORD as he squeezed her hand. She writes:

> On Saturday afternoon we attended Mrs. Hayes' reception, given from three to five. Our President and his sweet lady have a most heartily cordial manner, which will undoubtedly win for them many friends. We were favored in gaining, after having been introduced, a position immediately behind Mrs. Hayes, whence we watched for some half an hour or more the stream passing by. The President has a way of shaking hands, which says, "I'm so very glad you are able to be here to-day," and then he turns to his wife with "Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Robinson," and his *manner* says, "Mrs. Hayes, let me present to you my dear friend, Mrs. Robinson, I'm sure you will be glad to meet her," and Mrs. Hayes responds to him in a way that makes one her friend on the instant.

The Executed Mollie Maguires.

Thus far twenty-two Mollie Maguire, have been sentenced to death in this State and of this number nineteen have been executed, nine in Pottsville, seven in Mauch Chunk, and three in Bloomsburg. The complete list of the Molly Maguires so far executed is as follows:

In 1877.	*Place and date of Execution.*	*Victims.*
Jas. Carroll	Pottsville, June 21	B. F. Yost.
Thos. Duffy	Pottsville, June 21	E. F. Yost.
Jas. Roarity	Pottsville, June 21	B. F. Yost.
Jas. Boyle	Pottsville, June 21	B. F. Yost.
A. McGehan	Pottsville, June 21	B. F. Yost.
T. Munley	Pottsville, June 21	T. Sanger
M. Doyle	Mauch Chunk, June 21	P. Jones.
Edw. Kelly	Mauch Chunk, June 21	P. Jones.
A. Campbell	Mauch Chunk, June 21	P. Jones.
J. Donohue	Mauch Chunk, June 21	M. Powell.
In 1878.		
Pat. Hester	Bloomsburg, March 25	A. W. Rea.
Pat. Tully	Bloomsburg, March 25	A. W. Rea.
Pat. M'Hugh	Bloomsburg, March 26	A. W. Rea.
T. P. Fisher	Mauch Chunk, March 28	M. Powell.
D. Donnelly	Pottsville, June 11	T. Sanger.
Jack Kehoe	Pottsville, Dec. 18	F. W. S. Langdon.
In 1879.		
J. McDonnell	Mauch Chunk Jan. 14	G. K. Smith.
C. Sharpe	Mauch Chunk, Jan. 14	G. K. Smith.
M. Bergin	Pottsville, Jan. 16	Pat. Burns.

Of the three convicted Mollies who have not yet been executed, one has definitely escaped the gallows. This is Patrick O'Donnell, who was convicted at Mauch Chunk, last summer, of murder in the first degree as an accessory before the fact to the killing of Morgan Powell, at Summit Hill, on December 21, 1871. The Court granted him a new trial, and on October 11 he was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced, a week later, to seven years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The two convicted Mollies who are now awaiting executions are the following: Peter McManus, convicted at Sunbury, on August 15, 1878, of the murder of Frederick Hesser, a night watchman at the Hickory Swamp Colliery, near Shamokin, on December 18, 1875.

John O'Neill, convicted at Sunbury, on August 21, 1878, for the same crime as McManus.

MRS. MACK was convicted of murdering her husband in Jainesville, Wis., in order that she might marry a lover named Dickinson, who helped to commit the crime; and it was Dickinson's testimony on which the verdict was obtained. Mrs. Cobb is accused of murdering her husband in Norwhich, Conn., that she might marry a lover named Bishop; and if she should be convicted it would be on Bishop's testimony. These strikingly similar cases naturally excite the remark that women are more constant than men in murder as well as in love. But the hanging of Thomas Dowd in St. Andrews. N. B, on Monday furnishes a contrary instances. Dowd and Mrs. Ward murdered Mr. Ward. Neither turned State's evidence, and both were convicted. Dowd maintained to the last, in the face of the most convincing proof, that he alone was guilty. Although faw believed him, his persistency gave a pretext for avoiding the hanging a woman, and her death sentence was commuted to imprisonment. So Dowd died with the consciousness that he had saved his criminal partner from the gallows.

THE great change that has taken place in methods of warfare is shown by the question submitted to army officers by the Board of Army Equipment as to the practicability of abolishing the use of the bayonet and sabre in our military service. In the beginning of the present century the great battles of Europe, if history be true were to a great extent fought and sometimes determined by the sabre and bayonet although the artillery was also an efficient arm of the service. Even as late as the beginning of our own war it was thought worth while to teach the bayonet drill and companies gave exhibitions of their skill in handling a weapon almost never brought into play. Since the war breech-loading and magazine guns have been so far perfected that it is really a question whether a bayonet can be again used in warfare. With the gradual abandonment of sabre and bayonet, the last link that connects the soldiery of to-day with the chivalry who fought hand-to-hand with battle axes and spears will have disappeared.

THE National Militia Convention which closed its two days' session in New York on Friday, was significant. In the first place there were representatives present from fifteen States, five of them Southern States. Louisiana was represented by General Beauregard, Virginia by Congressman Ordway, who is also a General, North and South Carolina by their Adjutant-Generals, and Missouri by three prominent officers in her militia. These men took part in the discussion of plans to increase the efficiency of the militia and make it national, and displayed a knowledged and interest in the subject that were not surpassed by any other delegates. There were over 80,000 militiamen represented in the convention, and the result of the deliberations was the framing of a bill which the men most interested in making the national militia efficient think will result in the desired end if passed by Congress.

EX-GOVERNOR PALMER of Illinois, finds a new argument against General Logan's election to the United States Senate by a Republican Legislature. In 1853 the Legislature of Illinois passed an act providing "that if any person or persons shall bring or cause to be brought into this State any negro or mulatto slave, whether said slave shall be set free or not, he shall be liable to an indictment, and, upon conviction thereof, be fined for every such negro or mulatto a sum not less than $100 nor more than $500, and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, and shall stand committed until said fine and costs are paid." This act was introduced by Logan, and Palmer was indicted under it in 1862, when he was an officer of the Union army.

THE following anecdote which is related of Governor Garcelon, of Maine, is said to have added greatly to the popular esteem in which he is held. During the spring of 1870 in Augusta an Irish woman had fallen, helplessly intoxicated, and was floundering about in the mud and mire. Surrounding her was a crowd of men and boys, and as she made repeated attempts to rise and fell back again—making a most immodest spectacle—a loud, jeering laugh arose from the bystanders. Dr. Garcelon, riding through the streets in his private carriage, was drawn to the spot, and immediately getting out of his carriage, lifted the senseless woman into it and carried her to her home.

OLIVE, the Nebraska murderer, who took a leading part in burning two citizens to death, is perhaps the wealthiest man ever arrested in the United States for deliberate homicide. The Olives own over 70,000 head of cattle and vast tracts of land. Olive appears to have considered himself above the law, and tortured his victims to death with as much recklessness as he might have shown in destroying a wildcat. He is spending money unstintedly with a view of evading justice, and the Sheriff of Kearney county, where the crime was committed, is said to be entirely subservient to the murderer. There can be but little doubt as to the result of a fair and impartial trial.

THE serious side of the political feuds in Breathitt county, Ky., is emphasized by a correspondent of the Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman*, who says that during the war nineteen citizens of the county were killed by the home guards, and that since the war twenty-six have been killed and thirty wounded, making a total of seventy-five murders or attempts to kill. Notwithstanding all this crime and bloodshed not one person has been hanged or sent to the penitentiary, and but three men have been put in jail for other crimes—one for arson and two for grand larceny.

DURING the thirteenth century the wages of farm laborers in England were equal to fifty cents a week in our currency. They have slowly advanced to $3 75 a week, the present average. A bushel of wheat in the thirteenth century would pay for eight and a half days' work. Now a laborer gets a bushel of wheat for two and a half days' work. In six centuries the price of meat in England has advanced from six cents to about fourteen cents a pound. This, after all, is progress.

AN American engineer, backed by French capitalists, is going to build a railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa. The substitution of the palace-car for the donkey will be one of the longest strides in progress ever made in any country. But we doubt whether the tourist in the Holy Land will prefer the shriek of the locomotive to the bray of the ass. The shrill steam whistle will be an effectual dispellant of illusions.

STATE RIGHTS.

Action of Committees of the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, January 18.—The Senate Special Committee and the House Committee on Federal Relations, acting jointly, to-day submitted a long report and a series of resolutions in regard to the alleged usurpation of State rights by Judge Rives.

The resolutions declare that Virginia, in re-entering the Union after the civil war, resumed all her relations to the Government on a perfect equality with other States, and is entitled to the same rights and powers; that the United States can no more rightfully interfere with and attempt to execute the powers and perform the functions of States than States can those of the United States, and any attempt by either to interfere with the rights of others will be usurpatic and unconstitutional and void; that, therefore, all acts of Congress, and particularly those known as the Civil Rights bill and the Enforcement act, which attempt or profess to attempt to provide for the performance by the United States of duties and obligations belonging to States, are unconstitutional and void; that, therefore, the action of the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, in assuming jurisdiction of the cases of Lee Reynolds and Burwell Reynolds, parties charged with a crime against the laws of this Commonwealth, and held to answer therefor, is an attempt to execute the laws of this Commonwealth and to regulate her internal policy in the courts, and by officers of the United States, is unwarranted by the Constitution, is destructive of the rights of the people of each State to protect life, liberty and property in their own way, by their own courts and officers, and ought at once to be remedied by judicial action, and any recurrence of the same prevented by appropriate legislation; that proper provisions by law ought to be made for prompt and effective supervision by the Supreme Court of the United States, of all proceedings of Judges of inferior courts of the United States; that the Governor is instructed to direct the Attorney General to institute proceedings in the name of this Commonwealth before the Supreme Court of the United States, and demand such protection and redress as that tribunal can afford in the premises.

Conkling Ferocious.

[Washington Special to N. Y. Sun.]

That his speech was a ferocious attack upon Hayes and Sherman is now no secret. Even Senators who are very guarded in talking about executive business do not conceal this fact. Conkling mentioned the stories about the search for mud to throw at him. He paid his respects to John Sherman. The charges against himself were about certain fees he had received in his professional capacity. In replying to these stories he spoke of John Sherman's riches, and asked how he had obtained them; had he made his money by the legitimate or illegitimate practice of his profession. All who knew his history knew that when he entered public life he was poor, and was now rich. Had he saved every penny of his salary, he would not have more than a reasonable competence. How did he get his money? The public was not informed of the cases he had conducted. The record of the courts did not show them. In speaking of the de facto President, Conkling throughout his speech referred to him as that man Hayes.

The speech was not only bitter but it was adroit, and it appealed directly to his fellow Senators. The Democrats evidently enjoyed his onslaught on Sherman, and did not object to his excoriation of the occupant of the White House. The Republicans, save a few of the seekers for Executive favors, approvingly listened and manifested their delight.

Comic Conclusion of a Caucus.

[Springfield Republican.]

The Republican Senators, in solemn caucus assembled, agree that some set expression of party glorification shall be made over the resumption of specie payments—and yet no comic paper can live in this country.

OH, FOR A SWING IN THE OLD ELM TREE.

Oh, for a swing in the old elm tree,
And a breath from the clover fields;
I'd give the state of a palace hall
And the spices that India yields.

To see again, in the old-time way,
The meadows and pastures I knew,
The hills and valleys, the rocks and the trees,
And the woods where the wild flowers grew:

To lie once more in the thick, soft grass,
With the sweet winds brushing by,
The world outside and a heart at peace,
And above the Summer sky;

To watch the clouds in their shifting light,
And the mist on the distant hills,
And dream to the music of rustling leaves
And the voices of dancing rills;

To wade once more in the cooling stream,
That wound by the roadside below,
Where the laurel bloomed, and the eglantine
And the maiden-hair used to grow:

To kneel again in the little church,
Where I prayed with a childish trust,
Ere the haunting doubts of a later time
Had touched it with moth and rust;

To sleep once more 'neath the moss-grown roof
My spirit would find again
The long-lost chord of that happy time,
And take up the glad refrain.

My heart grows sick and my eyes are dim
For a sight of familiar things;
The grassy nook and the old elm tree
Would be more than the throne of kings.

Ah me, how the years have stretched between!
What chances and changes they've wrought!
What gains and what losses, what hopes and what fears,
How little of promise they've brought!

—*Christian Union.*

IRISH AGRARIANISM.

The Crimes of a Year Committed by Agricultural Tenants in the Emerald Isle.

[New York World.]

The year just closed will long be famous in the annals of Ireland as that of the assassination of Lord Leitrim, his clerk, and car-driver, a murder which has caused as wide and deep excitement as did the first notable "agrarian crime," the doing to death by a murderer never discovered of Lord Norbury, son of the execrated Judge that sentenced Emmet. The history of these outrages, from the time he was shot while walking with his steward in the plantations of Darrow Abbey, forty years ago to-morrow, down to the triple tragedy of Cratlagh Wood on the 2d of April last, was told in detail in the *World*, but interest in the general subject has been revived by the publication of the Irish criminal and judicial statistics for the year, and we have taken the pains to cull from the columns of our Irish exchanges during the summer illustrations that may lend additional significance to the figures. Drunkenness is still assigned as

THE LEADING CAUSE OF CRIME.

in the Green Isle. As to ignorance, some striking facts are adduced. Of the men and boys committed to the Irish jails as ordinary criminals last year—the statistics are for 1877, and the special report on agrarian crime comes down to June 30, 1878—38. 7 per cent. could neither read nor write, the proportion in England being 29.2, and in France 28.9. Of those that could read and write well, the proportion in Ireland was 41.1 per cent., while in England and Wales it was only 7.1. As to men and boys imperfectly educated, in Ireland the percentage was only 19.1, while in England and Wales it was 63 2. Men of superior education accused of crime are: In Ireland, 0.8 per cent.: in England, 0.2; and in France, 4.8. There are as strong contrasts in the case of the females. In Ireland 54 8 per cent of the women and girls were wholly uneducated, as compared with 50 in France and 38 in England and Wales; while as to those that could read and write well the percentage in Ireland was 33 2 and across the channel only 2 4.

INDICTABLE OFFENCE.

On the total number of indictable offenses in an equal population, Ireland has a great advantage over England, the figures being roundly as twenty-five for Ireland and thirty-four for the sister country, but the ratio is not sustained in most of the classes. England's excess is largely made up of theft, and similar offenses, and in the larger island there is a bad pre-eminence of crimes against women, and offenses against property without violence, not malicious in character. On the other hand, offenses against life, assaults, and riots are relatively much more numerous in the land of the shillelagh. Simple riots are fifty times more frequent in Ireland than in England. An Irishman will assault a policeman eight times where an Englishman will once, and the proportion of general assaults, malicious offenses against property, and offenses against life is much larger—in the last case the excess is 30 per cent—among the Celts than among the Saxons. While the country districts furnish the greatest percentage of grave crimes, the great majority of the smaller offenses are reported from the towns. More than half the indictable offenses not disposed of summarily in Ireland (3,292 of 6,328) took place in the Dublin metropolitan district, which far exceeds London in the matter of small thefts. Dublin has one-sixteenth of the population, and while the average of offenses of this graver sort is in the whole island less than twelve in every 10,000 souls, in Dublin it is ninety-seven.

AS TO AGRARIAN CRIME.

It has been rising steadily since in 1875 it reached a minimum of 136, the lowest recorded for many years, except in the abnormally peaceful season of 1866, when only 87 offenses of this class were recorded. The maximum was in 1870, 1,329. From 136 in 1875, the figures rose to 201 in 1876, and 236 in 1877; the first half of 1878 gave 165, as against 139 during the same period in 1877, which would indicate for the year a total of 280. Of this increase the report says that it is "accounted for by the increase of 22 in intimidation by threatening notices or other causes, and of 13 in crimes against human life, including the murder of the Earl of Leitrim, his clerk, and car-driver, on the 2d of April. Up to that period the crimes of intimidation had diminished by 11 in the three months. Subsequently they increased by 33—one of the sad consequences to be expected from such a frightful crime, and the use made of it for the purpose of intimidation."

THEIR ORIGIN, ETC.

The agrarian crimes all possess common features in their origin and execution. For instance, the case of Margaret Hayes, murdered near Emly, Tipperary, in August. In 1849 Thomas McGrath married her sister Ann, and thereafter lived with her father, in whose name the rent was paid. In 1856 Margaret came to America, where she was when her father died, his intention of leaving a will disinheriting the McGraths and preferring Margaret being a subject of public gossip. He died intestate, but Margaret went home from New York, took out letters of administration, and evicted her brother-in-law. After mass on a quiet Sunday in August she was strolling through the fields, when she was killed. She was strangled, her neck was dislocated, she was stabbed twice in the throat and twice in the head, her nose was smashed, and there were three other contused wounds on the skull. One brother-in-law found the body, but said nothing about the matter for two hours. "The sympathies of the avowed friends of the deceased," wrote a local reporter, "are entirely with the perpetrators of the crime, and no person seems disposed to lend the slightest assistance to trace out the murderers." "When the prisoners (the McGraths) were removed, a crowd collected in Emly and stoned the police." Three years ago Martin O'Gorman, a respectable farmer of Ballyclare, Limerick, evicted two tenants, who had to emigrate; last summer he was found on the road one morning with his skull battered in and his throat cut. A farmer named Dolan of Coplattin, Westmeath, purchased a holding from which a tenant had been ejected. On a Saturday night in October a band of unknown men burst into his house and stabbed him to death. Just a fortnight ago Patrick Madden, a bailiff, who had had an altercation with some tenants about turfery, was shot in the head while riding home near Tuam. December 4 twenty unknown men burst into the house of William Reynolds, a farmer at Bann, Cavan, and beat him within an inch of his life with sticks and stones, threatening him as they departed with "the death of Lord Leitrim." At Barna, Galway, Mr. A. Vesey's agent, a Mr. Jackson, was expected on a certain day to collect the rents. His room was prepared and lighted at his house, but he did not come, which was just as well for him, because just at the moment after the arrival of the train that he would have been likely to enter the apartment a volley from four guns was fired through the window.

THUS ENDED THE SECOND LESSON.

read to him. On a Friday night in the summer three guns were fired in at the windows of the house of the Rev. Mr. Kilbride, a priest on the Island of Arran, a popular and devoted clergyman, but who had given unpalatable advice to one party to a land dispute. One day we hear of a discharged valet arrested at Portarlington for sending a threatening letter signed "Rory of the Hill" to that almost shot-proof Magistrate. Mr. Richard Warburton, of Garrybinck, who has been fired at several times, but escaped thus far with the loss of an eye, and the next the Magistrates of Skibbereen are offering £100 for the writer of sanguinary letters full of threats against The O'Donovan, who is compelled to publish a "full explanation" of the only two evictions which took place on his estate. Or such an item as this is found in a Doublin letter:

"About three years ago a tenant having been evicted from a mill and farm near Philipstown, in the King's County, the place became forbidden to other tenants, but after the lapse of some months a young man named Cahill was found courageous enough to make the venture. He was not long in occupation when he was shot dead in daylight at the door of his mill. The murderer was not found. A longer interval then occurred, during which the place remained absolutely waste, but a tenant was eventually found, named Peter Langton. He was duly served with a notice of death, but was more fortunate than his predecessor. An iron hut, which is kept for such purposes, was erected on the land close to the mill, by the Constabulary authorities, and two armed Constables were put in it to watch over Langton's life. This was nearly two years ago. Langton had at length left the locality, and the miniature fort has been removed and the Constables recalled to ordinary duty. The hut, however, has been sent to another part of the country, where it is stated there is occasion for it."

After this one is hardly surprised to read that when a large landholder went home to Ireland he was "waited on next morning by the police officers of the district, who told him that three men had been told off by the secret societies to murder him owing to his having taken an active part in endeavoring to suppress crime." Thereupon the landlord appeals to the Government for protection, and the reply came from an official source that he "had better live out of Ireland."

Tricks of Picture Dealers.

"There is," writes an authority on pictures, "an episode in an Italian tour which is, perhaps, familiar to some of your readers. No sooner arrived in a frequented city than you are dragged by your *valet de place* into the studio of a picture dealer. He has, of course, received due notice of the visit from the sharer of his profits, your guide, who has probably been able in his rounds with you through churches and palaces to form a pretty accurate idea of your knowledge of art, and the extent to which you may safely be imposed upon In a corner of the studio you will probably observe a number of pictures with their faces to the wall. Should you inquire what they are, you will, if an Englishman, be told, with a contemptuous shrug of the shoulders, that they are '*roba Americana*,' rubbish for the American market"—(in fact, those glorious "old masters" with which we are so lavishly supplied)—"a compliment being adroitly insinuated that such things would not be shown to so able and enlightened a connoisseur as yourself. You are, of course, ignorant that the pictures about to be submitted to your judgment are known in the trade as '*roba de milordo*,' stuff fit for an English lord. . . . We have been assured that even in Manchester ancient paintings are manufactured to a vast extent, and at an incredibly small price for the American market. 'You have often spoken to me of your father's gallery at New York,' said an English artist to an American traveler; 'of what masters may I ask has he specimens?' 'My father's gallery,' was the reply, consists almost entirely of Raphaels and Leonardos, but he has a few Correggios."

How German Army Horses are Fed.

[From a Foreign Paper.]

The horses of the German army are now fed with biscuits. These consist of thirty parts of oat flour, thirty parts of dextrinated pea flour, thirty parts of rye flour, and ten parts of linseed flour; sometimes of twenty parts of pea flour, twenty parts of wheat flour twenty parts of corn meal, twenty parts of rye flour, ten parts of grated bread, and ten parts of linseed flour. The ingredients are made into biscuits. The first named mixture is the best. These biscuits are made with a hole in the middle of each, so they can be strung on a string and hung to the saddle-bow, or be carried by the trooper around his waist. Each biscuit weighs, when baked dry and hard, about two ounces. Seven biscuits are broken up and given to the horse in the morning, moistened with water, if convenient, otherwise dry—twelve at noon and seven at night. After careful experiment in camp, on the march and campaigning, they are reported by all the cavalry and artillery officers better than oats. A trooper can easily carry thirty pounds of these biscuits, which will furnish his horse with full rations for eight days, or will serve, with forage, for twenty days hard marching.

Try it, for it never disappoints. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Per bottle, 25 cents.

THE SHINING LITTLE HOUSE.

It hung in the sun, the little house,
It hung in the sun, and shone;
And through the walls I could hear his voice,
Who had it all for his own.

The walls were of wire, as bright as gold,
Wrought in a pretty design;
The spaces between for windows served,
And the floor was clean and fine.

There was plenty, too, to eat and drink,
In this little house that shone;
A lucky thing, to be sure, you'd say,
A house like this for one's own!

But the door was shut, and locked all tight,
The key was on the outside;
The one who was in could not get out,
No matter how much he tried.

'Twas only a prison after all,
This bright little house that shone;
Ah, we would not want a house like that,
No matter if 'twere our own!

And yet, through the walls I heard the voice,
Of the one who lived inside:
To warble a sweeter song each day,
It did seem as if he tried.

To open the door he never sought,
Nor fluttered in idle strife;
He ate, and he drank, and slept, and sang,
And made the best of his life.

And I, to myself, said every day,
As his cheery song I heard,
There's a lesson for us in every note
Of that little prisoned bird.

We all of us live a life like his,
We are walled on every side;
We all long to do a hundred things,
Which we could not if we tried.

We can spend our strength all foolishly
In a discontented strife;
Or we can be wise, and laugh and sing,
And make the best of our life

—*H. H., St. Nicholas for February.*

VIOLIN MAKERS.

The Slow Growth Through Centuries of the Violin.

[M. D. Ruff, in St. Nicholas for February.]

No one can say just where violins were invented, but it is certain that, though the principal of this instrument—strings set in vibration upon a sounding-board—was known in the earliest times, the world still went harping and drumming, playing on pipes, tabors, lutes, dulcimers and other instruments, of which we have no patterns, for more than five thousand years.

The first violin is said to have come from the workshop of a studious old instrument-maker, Gasparo Di Salo, who lived in the village of Brescia, in northern Italy, toward the last of the sixteenth century. He gave the violin its present shape and size and its name, which signifies "little viol." After him, in the same town, came many other makers whom we need not recall, till we come to the famous name of Amati.

Andreas Amati lived in the neighboring town of Cremona, and spent his time making viols after the fashion of the day. But it was a poor fashion, he thought; and when he heard that Gasparo di Salo had made great improvements and changes in the instrument, he journeyed to Brescia, entered Gasparo's workshop, learned all that was taught there, and then, burning with new ideas, he went home and established in his native village the celebrated school of Cremona violins. His sons were brought up to their father's trade, and they handed the secrets of it to their sons, who, in turn, altered and shaped and invented, seeking perfection.

About a hundred years after Gasparo di Salo had sent his violin into the world, a young man named Antonius Stradivarius was among the pupils at the Amati school. He was a slow, silent youth, not remarkable for anything excepting his close attention to his work and his careful study of his master's instruments. Even after his apprenticeship was over, and he had started his own workshop, he clung to the old patterns, copying them in every detail, both faults and merits, and often signing them with the name of his master, Nicholas Amati. But one day he seems to have wakened suddenly to clearer sight, and he said to himself:

"There's more music in wood and strings and horse-hair than has ever yet been brought out. Antonius, that is your work to do."

So he set about this newly revealed task with that quiet zeal and infinite patience which we describe by the single word "genius." For twenty years he shut himself up in a lonely workshop. All the long time between early manhood and middle age he spent before a work-bench, with compass or tool in hand, experimenting with his materials, testing, studying, and applying their proprieties and resources. He was fifty-six years old before he was satisfied that he had reached the best results of his studies, and then, full of knowledge and power, he began, in 1699, to make violins with wonderful rapidity, sending them throughout the musical world, where their surpassing merits made them and the name of Stradivarius famous forever.

When we think of the slow growth of the violin, advancing only by centuries, we can scarcely understand why a thing so slight, so apparently simple, should have required six thousand years for its perfection. But what was the problem which the makers of the violin had set themselves? Simply this: to create a human voice. The air was filled with music; sweetest of all were the voices of women. No instrument expressed the shrill, clear vibrant quality of a soprano voice. Beside it, the tones of harps, lutes, guitars and spinets were hollow and vexing. Each violin-maker then sought, with his bits of wood and strings, to put the air in motion, to gather the sound-waves and confine them in the wooden shell, and to send them back to us in tones which should be brilliant, flexible, true and mellow as the loveliest singing voice,—a voice without a human body, and yet one which should thrill us as if started from a human soul.

This was an immense problem, only to be solved by countless practical experiments. The theory of acoustics, which our latter day philosophers have made so plain, had not then been formulated, and these old workmen groped in the dark, sure of nothing till they tested it. The least alteration in the curve of the lines, or thickness of the wood, or in the proportions of one part to another, cost years of study, with daily comparisons and failures. The materials were few; but a thousand variations of sound, volume and quality of tone could be produced from them.

It would be foolish to say that Stradivarius and his fellows worked without method in a hap-hazard way; but they certainly made laws for themselves, and these laws are based upon scientific principles so exact that Professor Tyndall himself can use nothing which proves and illustrates his lectures on sound so thoroughly as a Cremona violin. As to creating a human voice, that is done so exactly with every shade and turn of expression that singing masters say no voice can be perfectly true which has not been trained by the violin, instead of the jangling piano forte.

MADAME ANDERSON AT REST.

What Physicians say About her Prospects of Regaining her Strength.

[From the New York Sun.]

"Madame Anderson is resting. That does not mean simply sleeping," said Physician J. G. Rosman, of Brooklyn, last evening, in Dr. Shepherd's Turkish bath establishment on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, whither Madame Anderson was taken after completing her task of walking 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter-hours. "It is not in human nature," the physician continued, "to undergo such a strain and to immediately sleep off the effects of it. The system needs light food at frequent intervals, and if the patient is in a healthy condition of body, then she will awake when she has all the sleep she can stand. That is exactly what Madame Anderson has done, and there could possibly be no better proof that she is coming out all right. On waking up she has eaten the lightest and yet the most nourishing food, such as extract of beef and fruit jellies of all kinds. Her pulse has become regular, when asleep at 64 and when awake at 70. While asleep she is as quiet as an infant, just as though she had not nerve in her body, and when awake she is cheerful and calm. Her conversation is bright and her mind as clear as a bell. Her longest periods of sleep are about an hour and her longest intervals of wakefulness half an hour. That means that she is resting in the best way possible."

Dr. Shepard said the theory of the treatment of Madame Anderson is to let her down gradually from the results of her effort, and to build up her strength as gradually. During the whole of the first night she was allowed to sleep only half an hour, and although she had then to be awakened, she awoke easily. At midday she dressed and took a Turkish bath. After the bath she slept again, and at night it was clearly perceptible that she had improved even since morning.

"The fact that we are surprised that Madame Anderson has endured so much and yet is recuperating so rapidly," the physician added, "shows that we know very little as yet how much any perfectly sound constitution is capable of. She seems to be a phenomenon, but she is only a wonder; and that because we do not see such exhibitions every day. She is a lesson to us. There is no doubt that in three or four days she will be as strong as ever. She is evidently not of a muscular make up, but her whole constitution, physical and mental, is in perfect equipoise. Her temper is of the sweetest, and that, without doubt, helps her to recover rapidly. Even in the last days of her walk, when she was awakened out of sleep that every atom in her body was crying out for, when she had no more voluntary control of her mind than she would have had if she had been deeply intoxicated, she uttered no petulant exclamation when her attendant, to startle her into effort, puffed a spray of hartshorn into her face."

Remarkable Bible Class.

Perhaps the most remarkable Bible-class in this country is taught in Harrisburg, Pa., by Mr. James McCormick. The teacher is about fifty years old, a millionaire, the president of a bank and the financial manager of a large business concern. His class has been organized twenty-five years and now contains some three hundred members, of all ages. Of his pupils he says:

"The men themselves do all the work. I don't do anything. They are just like a lot of detectives. When they find a bad man they bring him into the class and do their best to reform him. Why, some of them watch the jail for discharged prisoners, and the moment one pops out into freedom they snatch him and carry him bodily where cheerful influence prevails. There are men in this class who are by no means Christians, men who are not even reformed. One of the worst gamblers in this city is, and has been for a long time a regular attendant at the Bible-class. Nothing but sickness would keep him away. He is a bad man and confesses it, but there's a spark of goodness in his heart which some day may be fanned into a flame. This is not a mission school. The Bible class is a part of the regular Sabbath-school. It is not a charitable institution in any sense of the word. The plan is to arouse a man's pride by placing every one on an equal footing. Why, sir, there is to-day a woman up stairs in my nieces class who lives with a man who is not her husband. She is a regular attendant. Some day we hope to make a thoroughly good woman of her."

SOUTHERN HOMES.

A Convention of Contented Carpet-Baggers In North Carolina.

[Special from Charlotte, N. C.]

A convention of Northern men who have settled in the South since the war assembled in this city to-day. The session was held in the Opera House, which was decorated with Union and Confederate flags and the banners of the local military companies. Between seventy-five and 100 delegates were present, representing five States. N Dumont, of Charlotte, was chosen President, and Vice-Presidents were selected from Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. An address of welcome on the part of the citizens was presented and read. The Committee on Resolutions, of which Rev. S. Mattoon, President of Biddle University (colored) near this city, was chairman, presented a preamble and resolutions, lengthy and specific in character. They set forth in vigorous and attractive language the varied resources and advantages of the South; declare that personal and political liberty is everywhere maintained, and that Northern settlers and Southern natives live here together regardless of politics, amicably and on terms of perfect good neighborhood. The Convention is composed of natives of many different States of the North, and of all political parties and of various occupations. The proceedings were entirely unanimous, the resolutions having been adopted at first seriatim and subsequently as a whole, and amid applause, and the deliverances and sentiment which prevailed in the body were in the highest degree harmonious. To-night at the Opera House a largely-attended meeting was addressed by delegates and citizens, among others by the Mayor of the city. The convention then adjourned

How to Divide the Property.

[Detroit Free Press.]

He had been sitting still so long that the mother expected to find him asleep when she looked around and asked:

"Well, Harry, what are you thinking of?"

"Ma, are we very rich?" he solemnly inquired by way of reply.

"In one way we are," she said; "your father says he values me at three million dollars, you at two millions, and the baby at one."

That closed the conversation on that subject, but next morning as Harry was getting on his overcoat, he examined the new patch which had been added, and coolly observed:

"Well, I think father had better sell off about half of you or the whole of the baby and get the rest of us some decent duds to put on.

The hand that rocks the cradle, is the hand that moves the earth. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the best remedy for all complaints children are subject to, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaint, Wind Colic, etc. Price 25 cents.

M'LEOD OF DARE.

McLeod of Dare was a Scottish lad;
And he loved an actress pretty;
His home was up in the Highlands wild,
And her's in London city.

He occupied a castle with
His mother and his cousin.
A brave and loving son was he,
The last of half a dozen.

Miss White was young and clever, too,
And fairer than a lily;
She danced and sang divinely, and
She played in Piccadilly.

He went to town and told his love
And made her very happy:
Although, of course, he failed to please
Her sister or her pappy.

He wrote her letters long and sweet,
And she reciprocated
Until she took a trip to Dare,
And then her love abated.

For why? There was a high art chap
With whom she was acquainted,
A connoisseur of crockery
And carpets; and he painted.

He showed her all his pictures rare—
His bric-a-brac collections,
And—well, the upshot of it was
He won her young affections.

As for McLeod he could not sleep
Nor eat. Oh! what a pity!
And so he ordered up his yacht
And sailed to London city.

Into his cabin he decoyed
This actress young and silly;
Then locked the door and hoisted sail,
And—good-bye Piccadilly.

They say the boat was wrecked, and that
McLeod and she were drowned-ded
One stormy night; but I believe
The rumor is unfounded.

And if a thorough search were made,
That somewhere in the Highlands;
In Oban, Appin or Kunaw,
Or in the Western Islands.

In Colonsay, or Rum or Skye;
In Uiva or Gometra;
In Lunga, Fladda, Staffa, Coll,
Iona, Muil, et cetera;

Within some ruin old and damp,
Or cavern dark and dirty;
Without a doubt would soon be found
Sir Keith McLeod and Gertie.

—*N. Y. Graphic.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

BRITISH BREAD.—The official records of British imports of wheat for eleven months of 1878 cover 46,310,284 cwts. of wheat and 7,082,047 cwts. of wheat flour. This is about 107,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which this country contributed about 60,000,000 bushels directly and probably 3,000,000 more credited to Canada, 56 per cent, or more correctly, 59 per cent. of all the foreign wheat obtained by the United Kingdom. This surpasses, in quantity and percentage, any previous contribution from the United States. It is nearly four times the quantity received from Russia, and almost seven times the receipts from Germany. The average declared value of our wheat was equivalent to $1 13 per bushel, and for our flour, $7 04 per barrel.

The wheat exports of this country during the year ended June 30, 1878, were the largest in the history of our exportation, exceeding those of 1874, which amounted to 91,000,000 bushels. Dividing the export years, to separate the surplus coming from the crop of 1876 from that derived from the crop of 1877, the exports of the latter crop are found to be nearly double those of the previous year.

WOODPECKER VS. APPLE WORM.—If woodpeckers are plenty in the orchard, they will take care of the apple worm, even when caddled up under the paper bands, dreaming of wings, and do away with the necessity of examining the bands every week or two. At first I thought the codling moth had hatched in advance of our bi-weekly visit, and escaped the rub of the smoothing-iron by boring through bands instead of escaping from under them; but the rattling stroke of the red-headed wood-pecker a few trees off, and the similar peck of his industrious little white and black backed downy cousin (Picus pubescens) told the story of the holes, and promised that just in proportion as their little crops were filled, the apple crop would prosper. From some bands every larva and pupa had been dislodged by our thorny-tongued benefactor, indeed if any were present where he had been, they had evidently come since his departure and before his return. A barrel of apples for every one is a small valuation. If swine and sheep can be kept in the orchard, so much the better, but in any event I mean to try to keep in the woodpeckers and keep out the gunners, and ask and expect that every tree will ceasc to be a wormy nuisance, and "comfort me with apples" fit for other uses than vinegar and the still.—*E. B. Underhill.*

SUCCULENT FOOD FOR SHEEP—I 1833 I had about 200 sheep. Early in November a snow storm came, which lasted a fortnight before it all melted, and covered up 200 or 300 bushels of apples. The sheep came down from the hills, got on the apples and eat nothing else, except some corn husks in the next field. It was in vain that we offered them hay or other fodder so long as the apples lasted. I had fears for their health, but the result was—not a sick sheep in all winter. The year 1834 my apples were cut off by frost, so that I had none to feed. I had a flock of about 100 lambs, which I kept separate from the other sheep, and fed on the best of hay. About January 1 I perceived that they were scouring badly. I was surprised at this, as they had no laxative food. Finally one died, and upon opening it I found the stomach so full of dry hay that nothing could pass, except in a fluid state. [See Professor Law's article in last week's *Tribune*.] At the same time the gall had been excited so that it overflowed, first the liver, then the stomach and finally the lungs, when the sheep died. I then began feeding on potatoes, which saved all but five or six, which died, and were opened with the same showing as the first. In following years I had apples fed to sheep, and was rarely troubled with a sick one. This continued till 1840, when I sold out and went into another business. I was convinced that if I had had apples in 1834 I should have saved my flock of lambs from scouring. —*Amos C. Morey.*

TRAINING COLTS.—I think the Rev. W. H. H. Murray gives excellent hints in regard to a school for colts, and that it is better to begin to break them while young and let them come into horsehood gradually. An Arab maxim is, "Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from his tenderest age, and when a horse he will be simple, docile, faithful and mured to hardship and fatigue." Another, "Do not beat your horses, nor speak to them in a loud tone of voice; do not get angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; they do better thereafter, for they understand the language of man and its meaning." But am I wrong when I differ a little from Mr. Murray and think it better to break a colt beside an old horse that knows all about it, than single? When I was sixteen years of age my father had a pair of colts a little more than two years old, and we concluded to break them. We had never harnessed either, but had halted and led them around till quite gentle. We harnessed one, put it with an old mare (that had been through the mill) before a stoneboat and drove them round and round an open field about half an hour, and then treated the other in the same way. Get them a little tired and they are managed much easier. When we put them together and drove them around another half hour or more we thought we had given them a good lesson for the first day.

We had no trouble except one kicked at the trace a little at first, but we bade them go, when, of course, the old mare started and the colt knew no better than to do the same. With a colt that was fractious or highstrung, it would be well to get them thoroughly used to the harness before putting him before anything. Always let a horse or colt smell of anything of which he is afraid, for instance a string of bells. The next day we put them both before a light carriage and drove them to town, a distance of four and one-half miles, with no trouble. For the first mile or two I walked by the side or just ahead of them that we might more easily manage them if they should become frightened or in any way troublesome. A few days after we again drove them to town with no trouble worthy of mention, when we considered them about broken, but not by any means horses. This was a good moon. And as we were trotting briskly along one of them halted suddenly before the shadow of a telegraph-pole and refused to go on; I got out and stepped over it two or three times to show her it was harmless and coaxed her a little, when she leaped nicely over it and trotted on as though nothing had happened.—*Wm. E. Palmer, Pike Co., Penn.*

PARIS GREEN AND POTATOES.—I never believed Paris green could be absorbed by the roots of any plants, for plants do not take up through their roots anything but soluble matter, and Paris green does not dissolve in water, but floats in it, for a short time. It doubtless decays in time, and becomes mingled with the earth, but by that time its nature will be changed, and the poisonous effects neutralized. It is probable that this change takes place before the particles decay, or at all events they are so thinly distributed in the soil as to be harmless. This is proved by the fact that we used the baby's nut grove where Paris green had been liberally applied to the potatoes (grown under straw) for a feeding yard for a score or more of little pigs, and they rooted it over many times seeking stray potatoes and feeding on the angle-worms which were made plenty by the covering of straw. None of the pigs were ever sick, and in fact we never thought about the poison until to-day. In the field the old hogs have rooted over the potato ground thoroughly with no harm to themselves and here the poison was applied three times. We can raise good crops of potatoes by using plenty of Paris green and without it we cannot, so long as the beetles stay with us. The vines should be gathered in heaps and burned as soon as the potatoes are dug, and then all danger is over. This is my judgment and experience, and I shall act on it, although it may be contrary to science.—*F. D. Curtis, Kirby Homestead, N. Y.*

FARM NOTES.

—Dr. Harris, in his "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," estimates the number of species in Massachusetts at 4,800, or "in proportion of four to each of the 1,200 flowering plants."

—Recent careful examinations by Mr. J. G. Lemmon, botanist, convinced him that the big trees of California are not more than 1,500 years old, instead of nearly 5,000, as some have maintained.

—There is a paragraph in the newspapers to the effect that an Idaho farmer catches about 400 rabbits per day along some three miles of brush fence; saves their ears, as there is a bounty of two cents on each scalp, and feeds the rest to his fattening pork.

—It "came out" in a California court case that an individual paid boys ten cents each for all cats they brought him, and cut their tails off close—which occasioned bleeding sufficiently profuse to whiten the flesh and make it answer as a substitute for pork in sausage.

—Mr. A. W. Cheever, Sheldonville, Mass., takes a cheerful view of the curculio. *The American Cultivator* reports him as saying that he looks on the Little Turk as an "unmitigated blessing," since it thins our fruit for us when we would not be likely to do it for ourselves.

—Coal tar from gas works mixed to the consistency of mortar with finely sifted coal ashes or road dust, is recommended for leaks in gutters or valleys or around chimneys. It is also thought that it may be equally useful over an imperfect roof previously laid with felt or paper.

—The quail is another useful friend in the war against Doryphora; the gizzard of one of these birds shot in 1877 by Mr. J. E. Tood, of Tabor, Iowa, was found to contain a large number of both the Colorado potato beetle and its larvæ, and this is only one instance of many to the same effect.

—Mr. Moore, having many years ago fallen out with three neighbors, and having also three old pear trees that had never borne, named one for each of the three neighbors, and made his hands whip the stems of the trees with stout hickories every morning duing the Winter, and next Spring the trees bloomed and bore a full crop. He also tried whipping a tree that bloomed but never fruited, and with success.—*True Kentuckian.*

—The oldest cow, probably, in New England has been fatted for beef. She was owned by E. L. Metcalf of Franklin, Mass., and on the day of her sale was within eleven days of being twenty-eight years old. She was a Jersey, and was giving four quarts of good, rich milk per day. Had given birth to but one bull calf, and all her heifers, with one exception had been raised by Mr. Metcalf or his neighbors. The last five years she gave milk constantly, without breeding.—*N. E. Farmer.*

—In many parts of Germany burnt earth is much employed for horticulture. It there often usurps the place of loam, the use of which is not generally so well known as in this country. The refuse of the garden—clay, rotten wood, lawn sweepings, etc.—is all thrown together and slowly burt in the Summer. Many kinds of plants root freely in soil thus prepared, and it is very serviceable for seed sowing, being free from weeds. It is the custom of most establishments to annually burn a large quantity, as, even when merely employed to enrich the ordinary garden soil, it is credited with stronger renovating powers than rubbish applied in a decayed state.—*London Garden.*

The Climax.

At last a perfect dentifrice has been discovered. Never was tooth brush dipped into a preparation so unobjectionable and so effective as SOZODONT.

All its ingredients are botanic. It whitens the teeth, keeps them undiscolored, and free from blemish, and improves the condition of the gums.

Nothing but a broken bank is unmendable by Spalding's Glue.

STAGE AND PULPIT.

Miss Anna Dickinson's Lecture Upon the Profession of Acting.

Recommending Preachers to go to Theatres to Learn How to Preach Virtue and Piety.

When Miss Anna E. Dickinson came out upon the platform of Chickering Hall, Friday evening, she met with a very enthusiastic reception from a very large audience. She wore a black dress with some becoming arrangement of gold fringe about it, and which had a long train that was frequently, during the lecture, dragged, now slowly and now with an impetuous rush, from one side of the broad platform to the other. Her hair was, of course, worn short, and brilliant diamonds sparkled in her ears.

Everybody knows that Miss Dickinson has been a successful lecturer for quite a number of years, but it was generally supposed that she terminated her career in this direction when, a year or two ago, she went upon the stage. Her reappearance in the lyceum should not, however, convince the public that it was vastly at fault in this supposition. She took occasion the first thing last evening to set the matter right. "I think," she said, "I shall have a little more liberty if there is no misunderstanding between the house and myself as to how I am here. I never said farewell to the platform, or even good bye. I simply shut my mouth, because then I had nothing to say. I am not here as a disappointed woman. I simply take up the lines where I dropped them, and am here on my feet with a platform under them, because to day there is something to be said." The pulpit, the bar, the press, in short, all professions and trades, could place their representatives on the platform and nothing would be said against it, but with the stage it was different. And why? Simply because a "pitiful public sentiment brands the scarlet letter on the brow of every man or woman who treads the mimic stage." It is to oppose this sentiment and to defend from its calumniators and enemies the stage that Miss Dickinson has temporarily left it for the platform. And very earnestly did Miss Dickinson perform her task. The greatness of the stage she holds to be proved by the fact that it lives at all; its powers for benefiting, teaching and elevating mankind she hold to be unequaled. Of its combat for supremacy of influence with the press, she has but a word to say, and that in favor of the stage; but comparing it with the pulpit, doubtless because the pulpit has has been its enemy, she hurls the weapons of eloquence, argument and appeal with all the vigor she possesses. "The pulpit," she says, "has not in any sense the same influence on the lives of men that the stage has, and I will venture to say in many respects the influence is not as beneficial. Enter some of the great churches. What do you find? A man giving to his hungry listeners a stone when their piteous faces are begging for bread, or else, as is more often the case, a disappointed congregation asleep. Where are the poorly clad and dirty men and women—the ragamuffins? Ah, their clothes are not in keeping with the richly cushioned seats. If one happens to straggle in, he is put out by the servants of Him who was no respecter of persons. What are our churches for? Are they to enlighten and instruct the public? They seem to be such sacred places that the very atmosphere has to be hermetically sealed six days in the week to be breathed over again on the Sabbath. Why don't they make the churches pleasant places where the people love to go? The poorest minister can draw a congregation any night if he preaches in a theatre. Why? Because the people love the place. They've had good times there. No doors are ever closed to the poor and ragged here. All may enter and learn. And what lessons are taught? Where can you find a sermon or a book that will tell the story of the suffering poor as it is told in the "Long Strike," and I wonder what sermon could be preached that would point out as graphically to parents the wickedness of bringing up their children as mere dolls as it is pointed out in "Frou-Frou." It belongs to Paris, does it? No; it belongs to Murray Hill. And where is the sermon founded upon these words, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone," that can equal that awful, bedraggled play of "Camille."

In this manner, and from every conceivable charge, Miss Dickinson for an hour and a half defended the stage, while the audience loudly cheered her. In this audience were many actors who, at the conclusion of the lecture, urged that it should be repeated on some Sunday night in one of the theatres, that all the professions might have the pleasure of listening to it. It is thought that Miss Dickinson will comply with the request.

BUTLER'S FIFTY-SEVEN VOTES.

A Letter in Which He Explains His Support of Jeff Davis.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* says that the following letter was received by a gentleman of that city a few days ago from General Benjamin F. Butler:

BOSTON, MASS. Jan. 5, 1879.—Dear Sir:—I do not know as I ought to write you to decide a bet, because you ought not to bet. But to set you right in a matter of history in which you seem to be interested, allow me to say that in the Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., in the year 1860, I voted fifty-seven times, as I remember it, for Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, afterwards President of the Confederate States, as candidate of the Democratic party for President. He was not before the convention as a candidate, for my vote and that of one of my colleagues were the only ones he had. I believed him to be a representative man of the South, and subsequent events have shown that I was right. And I believed then, and believe now, that if he could have been nominated for President and elected, the war would have been saved and the attempted disunion prevented, for he would have chosen to be President over thirty-two States rather than fifteen, and my experience has been that the North always got more consideration on questions of human liberty from a Southern statesman as President before the war than it did from a Northern doughface, and that remains true down to the present time.

Yours truly,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

One View of It.

[London World.]

The large stocks of gold that have been locked up in the United States to prepare for resumption, in Italy under the suspension of specie payments, and in the Bank of France must flow forth by and by in fertilizing streams. The effect will probably be to raise slowly the values generally over the world; but that effect will be produced along with a simultaneous advance in credit. Thus the lasting loose of hoarded stores will provide a new basis for increased activity, and trade will reap the benefits. There is no reason for too much despondency. Englishmen have lived through worse times, and have found in them the stimulus to greater energy, and the national character is substantially what it was."

A Late Breakfast.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Governor Hartranft seems to be specially unfortunate in the management of capital cases. He finally managed to execute Kehoe after the most awkward ef

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1879.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Reduction in Terms of Subscription to the Weekly Post.

A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

Single Subscriptions, from $2 00 to $1 50 per annum.

In Clubs of Five or over, from $1 50 to $1 25 per annum.

For every Club of Ten, an extra copy will be furnished free.

We prepay all postage. Also, until further notice,

A HANDSOME ENGRAVING will be furnished each purchaser.

Here are inducements to our subscribers to renew their subscriptions as well as do something to extend the circulation of THE WEEKLY POST.

We ask comparison between THE POST and any other weekly political paper in the country. We print weekly fifty-six columns of matter, comprising not only a choice literary, miscellaneous and agricultural selection, but original correspondence from Harrisburg and Washington; editorial discussion of current political and general news; carefully collated market reports, with all local, State, United States and foreign news of interest. In no other journal is there presented such a variety of important, varied and interesting reading.

THE TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

The supremacy of the Republicans in both legislative bodies in France—the Senate and the Chamber—brings with it indications of political troubles that are somewhat alarming. M. GAMBETTA said in a recent speech that though the period of "danger" for the Republic had passed away—that is the period of fear, that some other regime might be set up by force—the period of "difficulty" has come. The Republicans will now be called on as they have never been called on before, for a display of conservatism. They have power, and are responsible for its exercise. There is no longer a conservative Senate to perform the office of a brake on the tendencies of the Republican Chamber.

The ministerial programme recently put forth to meet the changed political conditions, does not satisfy the Left, as the Republicans are styled. It is criticised as a policy of inaction—of letting things move along as in the past. This does not suit. The Republicans demand changes among the judges and the higher military commanders, who are almost exclusively Conservatives—either Bonapartists or Monarchists. They want their own men at the head of the army corps and on the bench. This is not unnatural, but it is difficult of solution, for all the high judicial and military officers are more or less affected by protracted service under the second empire. The Republicans, by the fact of their being proscribed from office for so long, are scant of material. It seems probable this difficulty may be settled by a compromise in the promotion of those least objectionable to the Left. A Paris correspondent explains the situation in this way:

There is not an experienced officer of high grade in the French army who is not a monarchist of some kind. Every one of them learned his profession at least twenty-five or thirty years ago under monarchical teachers and influences. All his ideas, associations, and personal relations are monarchical. His first rewards and promotions came from the hands of Louis Philippe or Napoleon III. He cannot get over these associations and impressions of his younger years even if he wished it. To ask for a Republican General at the present moment is, consequently, to ask for something which does not exist; and, unless France adopts the English and American custom of intrusting the War Department to a civilian, she will have to wait at least fifteen or twenty years to find an experienced General who is at the same time a sincere Republican.

There are other questions relating to public education, and the control of the universities and the granting of degrees by the clergy, but they will be arranged without much difficulty, for the Republican party is pledged to a distinct policy in these matters and will enforce it. The influence and control of the clergy in educational matters will be materially modified.

GAMBETTA's position in France is peculiar. He has undoubtedly greater influence with the people than any other public man, even including the Marshal-President. But he cannot take office, which is explained by the *Nation* in this way:

The reason of this is that he has not quite outlived the reputation acquired during his dictatorship in the war for recklessness and impassioned partisanship. M. Thiers, in styling him in one of his speeches after the peace a "raging madman," probably expressed the feeling of seven-tenths of the French people about him. But there have been few cases in history of more rapid recovery from a certain kind of discredit. For the last seven years he has been steadily gaining in influence through the remarkable power of adaptation to circumstances, and of education through circumstances, which he has shown himself to possess. He occupies a position in French politics at this moment for which it would probably be difficult to recall any parallel, except (though *longo intervallo*) that of O'Connell in his best days in Ireland, and which is full of inconvenience. Indeed it may be said to constitute one of the difficulties of the Republic. He has obtained complete control of his party, and yet his party, though strong enough to take and carry on Government, dare not give him office, so surely would the vast body of timid Conservatives whom the Republic has still to reassure regard his accession with a certain vague alarm. The first thing it has to say, on coming into power is, that Gambetta is not to be a member of the Government, and Gambetta has himself to repeat this; but in the next breath he gives what the whole country regards as an authoritative exposition of what the policy of the Government is to be. He is himself completely reconciled to the position by his youth—for he is only forty—and by the fact, to put the matter on the lowest ground, that to the career he undoubtedly expects to make the firm establishment of the Republic is essential.

GAMBETTA may determine the Cabinet and dictate its policy; he has great power lodged in his hands, but no formal responsibility. "It has come to pass," continues the *Nation*, "that, to use our well known phrase, he will now 'run' the Senate as well as the Assembly; he does not any longer need the ministerial stamp to guarantee the safety of his plans. He, therefore, now talks with more authority than ever." He aspires to be President of the Republic, it is said, and on the expiration of MACMAHON's term, the French people may be ready to accept him.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.

The anti-CAMERON Republicans, twenty-five in number, who made such professions of independence last week, all wilted at the decisive moment on Tuesday, when the two houses voted separately for United States Senator, except Senators EVERHART of Chester, KAUFFMAN of Lancaster, and LEE of Venango, and Representatives WOLFE of Union, and MAPES of Venango. DON CAMERON had a majority in both houses, and is therefore elected United States Senator by the Republican party for six years from the fourth of March next.

The Greenbackers voted for Chief Justice AGNEW, except GAUSS of Lycoming, and O'LENAHAN of Luzerne, who voted for CAMERON.

The contingency in which it was expected the Democratic vote would be cast for Judge AGNEW did not arise, and the Democratic members voted for HIESTER CLYMER of Berks. If the Republicans who at first rejected the CAMERON "set-up" had maintained their independence or honesty, and shown a willingness to unite with the Nationals and Democrats, CAMERON would have been defeated and Chief Justice AGNEW elected. We never had strong hopes of this, and none since we learned the extent of the bull-dozing and intimidation to which the would-be independent Republicans were subjected.

The election of DON CAMERON is in accord with the eternal fitness of things. The Republican party could not rise higher, and is worthily represented in brains and integrity by the Son of SIMON.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

The two men voted for for U. S. Senator by the Republicans and Democrats of the Legislature on Tuesday, very fairly illustrate the tendencies and characteristics of the two parties.

DON CAMERON is forty-six years of age, was for a brief time a student at Princeton; a Bank Clerk and Cashier; then saw service during the war as a mule contractor; was Col. SCOTT's President of the Northern Central Railway until the road was gobbled through his aid; was Secretary of War for a few months under General GRANT; helped slaughter BLAINE at Cincinnati under Mr. MACKEY's instructions, and nominate HAYES for which he was ungraciously snubbed by HAYES. His father desiring to retire from the Senate in 1877, selected J. DONALD as his successor and the Republican party cringed to this draft on its loyalty to the family. Two years service in the Senate have simply demonstrated Mr. CAMERON's incapacity for the office. He has not spoken or written a word on the important political questions that have arisen, that has been deemed worthy of preserving in print. Pennsylvania since 1789, when the government was formed, has elected thirty-one Senators, and in all the requisites for the exalted station, DON CAMERON is not the peer of the poorest of the lot. He is the worst bit of Senatoria timber the State has ever sent to the capital of the nation.

HIESTER CLYMER, nominated by the Democratic caucus, and voted for by the Democratic members yesterday, were we to have a Democratic Senator, would fill the bill of requirements in every respect; in Democracy, ability, experience, statesmanship and integrity. He is a native of Berks county, born in 1827, descendant of a well known revolutionary family, and one of his ancestor's names is to the Declaration of Independence; he graduated at Princeton in 1847, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and soon acquired an extensive practice. His first public position was a member of the State Board of Revenue Commissioners in 1860; the same year he was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic Convention, which nominated STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, and also elected to the State Senate, in which body he served with conceded ability and integrity, until nominated for Governor in 1866; he made a brilliant but unsuccessful canvass for Governor. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated HORATIO SEYMOUR; in 1870 he was appointed by Governor GEARY a member of the Board of State Charities; in 1870-'71 he was in Europe; in 1872 he was President of the Reading State Convention; in 1872 he entered Congress as a representative from Berks county, and has been re-elected three times. He will be a member of the next House and with its term will conclude eight years of Congressional service. He has taken high position in the House as a ready and skillful debater, has won large influence, and is one of the half dozen members who are recognized as political leaders in that body.

CLYMER is the Senator the Democrats would have conferred on the State. CAMARON is the one the Republicans have given us.

GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL.

The inaugural of Governor HOYT is fair enough in its phrases, as all such documents generally are. Will he live up to his promises? We must learn this from the lessons of experience the next four years. His tribute to his predecessor is of the gushing character, and is far from reflecting the sober judgment of the people of the State. His summary of the financial situation has nothing novel in it, and obscures rather than explains what are the contending policies before the nation. On National affairs, the Governor says the one great question is—"Shall government by the ballot be maintained in this country, with equal political rights for all legal voters?" This is timely, when we recall the fact the National Administration of the Government exists by and through the fraud, forgery and perjury of Returning Boards, for which the Governor's party is directly responsible; as well as the further fact two of his immediate predecessors won their places by the most audacious frauds on the ballot box. There were no "equal political rights" in these instances "for all legal voters." But let that pass. Governor HOYT, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee that entered into negotiations with the Mollie Maguires in 1875, is qualified to speak of electoral abuses and corruption.

The omission most noticeable in the Governor's inaugural is his failure to press on the Legislature the importance and necessity of economy and retrenchment in State expenses. That is the prime necessity of the hour, and would have fitted in admirably to his talk about getting back to hard pan. The people are there already, but not so the State Administration with its horde of useless offices, salaried at the topmost wave of the inflation tide. His own office illustrates it. Before the war, the salary was four thousand a year, but now it stands at ten thousand, with large incidentals. The mechanic, merchant and farmer have been pared down in their profits and earnings, but not so the official, who talks so wisely of the great achievement of reaching a solid basis of low prices and low wages for everybody—but the officeholders. It is a pity Governor HOYT did not take a lesson from the inaugural of Governor TALBOT of Massachusetts, who endorsed the paring down of official salaries to the hard pan basis, commencing with his own. The idea of a Governor, floating on the inflation wave, instructing the people on the glories of contraction and economy is a trifle inconsistent and absurd, not to say cheeky.

THE NEW PENSION BILL.

The bill pending for the payment o pension arrearages passed by Congress, and in the hands of Mr. HAYES, it is said stands some chance of veto. HAYES has referred it to SHERMAN and SCHURZ for an opinion, and that their judgment will be adverse to the bill there can be no doubt, for both are on the record against it. The political consequences of a veto, it is admitted, would be disastrous to the Republican party.

The Treasury Department estimates the amount of money that will be required under the bill at thirty-eight millions of dollars. Some experts who have been figuring on it arrive at the conclusion that it will consume not far from fifty millions to satisfy the requirements of the bill. The increased expense in the Pension Bureau to adjust the half million or more claims will amount to three millions, and the Interior Department is asking Congress to appropriate that sum to do the new clerical work made necessary by the bill. Those who have got on the pension roll during 1878 will have back pay to the time of their discharge from the army. Some of them will receive back pensions for seventeen years; others who got on the rolls in '77 or '76 will receive back pensions for fifteen or sixteen years, and so on. Some men or their heirs will draw $50, others $500 or $1,000, and some as high as $1,600, and sums of every amount between those extremes. A Washington correspondent puts the outlay under the bill far ahead of these not very moderate figures:

Commissioner Bentley of the Pension Bureau is preparing an estimate of the cost of the bill. The estimates put before the Senate were fallacious and ridiculous. They were based on the provisions of a different bill, and put its cost at $13,000,000. The real cost will be six times that amount, and will be at the rate of $25,000,000 a year. The claims of individual pensioners will vary from $3,000 to $10,000, with some reaching $12,000, and there are 40,000 now on the rolls. The additional cost made necessary, so far as these are concerned, can be calculated. The real difficulty will be in estimating the expenditure needed by the additions of the pension roll made possible by the bill. To carry out the provisions of the bill will need in the first year half a million of dollars to pay for clerical force, and $50,000,000 to pay pensioners. If the bill is signed, no payments will be made until some appropriation is made, and such an appropriation will sweep out of sight all the past economies made by the House.

No provision has yet been made by Congress for paying the money. There are three propositions looking to that end. One is to suspend the Sinking Fund and divert the surplus revenues heretofore applied to reducing the public debt to the liquidation of these gratuities. Another proposition is to sell bonds and use the proceeds thereof to pay the back pensions, and add the bonds to the National debt; the third plan is to restore the tax on tea and coffee and use the proceeds to pay the gift to the pensioners.

THE Kentucky Court that convicted a man last week of wife murder on the testimony of the prisoner's little son, may have done justice to the murderer, but what moral right had they to place the child for life in such an unnatural and horrible position? Mrs. CORE's case was materially affected against her by the evidence of her little daughter, and at a recent murder trial in Saratoga county, New York, the testimony of BILLINGS' daughter came near sending him to the gallows. As it was the jury was divided. The law uses many instruments to vindicate justice, but it should not call in the evidence of children to send their parents to the gallows.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

The census bill, prepared by Congressman Cox of New York, has been accepted in the main by the joint Committee of Congress. There is one point on which there is some difference, and that is who shall have the appointment of the one hundred and fifty Supervisors of the Census, in the several States and Territories, who are to act under the direction of the Superintendent of the Census appointed by the President. The Cox bill gives these appointments to the Governors of the States, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Senator MORRILL of Vermont, wants the Supervisors named by the Interior Department. All the Committee agree in dispensing with the Marshals, and as the census will be taken during a Presidential year, it seems to be the part of wisdom to have the appointments free from Federal and central control. Mr. Cox contends that as the Federal patronage is already enormous and dangerous, it would neither be wise nor just to increase it in this matter, that as the Governors of States are nearly equally divided between the two parties, and as the special agents and experts to take the census are to be named by the Superintendent, who is a Federal appointee, his (Cox's) plan is the most equitable, and at least not unfavorable to the party in power at Washington, and is as near non-partizan as any that can be devised. If the Committee divide on this point it will have to be settled by Congress. And the two Houses will hardly be able to reach an agreement, for the Democrats will not consent to put the entire census machinery, in a Presidential year, under the control of one set of partizans. The Republicans will be likely to insist all the officers shall be appointed by their administration. In the event of a failure to agree the census will have to be taken under the defective law of 1850, which directs the United States Marshals and deputies to do the work of enumeration.

A QUESTION of some importance will very likely face Mr. CONKLING when he presents his credentials as Senator, at the meeting of the next Congress. The Constitution of the State of New York is mandatory that there shall be a reapportionment of members of the Legislature after the State census, which was taken in 1875. The Legislatures of 1876-'77-'78, with this provision staring them in the face, and to which they had taken an oath of obsdience, refused to make the required apportionment. The reason of their refusal was scarcely disguised. A reapportionment, such have been the changes in population, would have given the Democrats a gain of twenty or thirty members, sufficient to control the Legislature. It is said CONKLING's seat will be contested on the ground the Legislature that elected him was an illegal body, because of the refusal for three years past to reapportion the State. We don't think the objection will amount to much in law although there is a great deal of force in it in equity. The remedy for the neglect of duty by the Legislature lies with the people of the State of New York, who are supposed to have the power to redress it. Congress can hardly be invoked to cure the lapses of the Legislature. If so there would be no end of its interference.

THE friends of CONKLING claim, in his re-election to the United States Senate, one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved in the State. Nonsense. The re-election of DON CAMERON beats it all hollow. He is the representative, the hero and idol of the Republican party. He may not have the brains of CONKLING, but that only proves his superior leadership in capturing the proud Republican party in the second State in the Union. The bold DON is now cock of the walk in Pennsylvania politics, and will have something to say, if he lives, as to who shall fill the next vacancy.

SENATOR CONKLING never speaks of Mr. HAYES as the "President of the United States." In his speeches in the Executive session of the Senate he refers to him as "Mr. HAYES." The New York *Sun* commenting on this fact says:

The astounding fact yet stands that the whole administration of 49,000,000 of people, and public policy, the Treasury and its mighty operations, the vast patronage of the Government, and the 200,000 offices at home and abroad are to-day in the hands of a man who was not elected at all; and that even the fraudulent title by which he claims to be "President" rests upon a forgery.

THE Legislature of New York has placed specie payments in that State upon an exclusive gold basis, by a law ordaining that on January 1, 1879, resumption should take place in New York in gold. The Constitution, prohibits any State from making "anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in the payment of debts." The question of the constitutionality of the New York law has arisen. The Constitution does not say gold *or* silver but "gold *and* silver." Has the State the right to demonetize silver?

THE report of Major MERRILL of the Engineer corps, on the improvement of the Allegheny river up to the mouth of French Creek, estimates the cost at $51,425, but this would merely inaugurate a system, which, if carried out, would make the river navigable by means of dams. The Major states that steamboat commerce on the Allegheny has been extinguished by natural obstructions in the river and by low bridges, and that to revive commerce the reconstruction of some of the bridges would be necessary.

Judge Kent's Just Decision.

[Correspondence of the Bangor (Me.) Whig.]

There was a bit of grim humor in a certain judicial decision of Judge Kent. I think the court was in session at Bangor. The case was the State against Cowdry. Said Thomas Cowdry was accused of having committed burglary. Upon trial it appeared that Cowdry had been employed with a gang of lumbermen up the Penobscot River, where he had cut his way through a tent belonging to another party, and stolen articles of clothing, together with a sum of money. A young man of the crew had been awake, however, and had witnessed the proceedings, but held his peace at the time for fear that Cowdry, who had the name of being a bad man, would kill him. This witness, in court, described the whole thing. In answer to the question of how much of the defendant's body was at any time within the tent, he said that he could swear that he saw Cowdry's right arm and right shoulder and the whole of his head inside the tent. The counsel for Cowdry, a lawyer from down the river, named Lascom, spread himself. "My client," he said, "is accused of having feloniously broken his way into and entered the dwelling of a certain individual. Never mind what further is charged against him. Did he enter—bodily enter—this dwelling? It is ridiculous to say so. A witness says he put in an arm, and, perhaps, his head. What do we mean by entering a place? Must not the feet stand within it?" And so the blustering pleader went on. In his charge to the jury, Judge Kent, with a grim smile, alluded to the plea, and instructed them that, if they were in doubt as to the guilt of the whole man, they might bring him in guilty as far as they judged the evidence would warrant. And the jury, after a brief period of consultation, brought in a verdict against Cowdry of guilty to the full letter of the indictment as to his right arm, his right shoulder, and his head. The Judge thereupon sentenced the arm, the shoulder, and the head of Cowdry to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for the term of two years. The prisoner might do with the remainder of his body what he pleased. The story was told to me by an old resident of Bangor for a fact. I knew Judge Kent well, and can vouch for his love of the humorous, though I do not of course, dare assert that my informant has not stretched the scene a little.

A Story of a Third Story Room.

The Washington *Post* says there is a third story room in the State House, at New Orleans, which will figure in the history of the great Presidential fraud when that record of inquiry comes to be written up for future generations to blush at. It was in that room, under the care of Kellogg's man Kelly, and Kellogg's Private Secretary Conquest Clarke, that D. B. Blanchard, one of Kellogg's clerks forged the names of two electors to the return of the vote of Louisiana. It was that forgery which made the theft of the Presidency possible. The *Post* says:

Kellogg, with the aid of his faithful henchmen, Kelly and Clarke, appears to have had that apartment fitted up with all the appliances necessary for the forgery of the elector's names in a such a manner that he should not be compelled to witness it.

The forger, D. B. Blanchard, an expert in that line, carried on his work there, and when the signatures had been completed, the "return" was taken down to "Governor" Kellogg to be forwarded to Mr. Ferry, who, by some mysterious clairvoyance, had discovered the fatal defects in the original returns and sent them back for correction.

By the vulgar crime of forgery, thus perpetrated, Mr. Hayes holds his usurped office. This is not the assertion of the *Post*. It is not "a mere newspaper charge." It is a fact, substantiated by concurrent testimony.

And not only is the man for whom the crime was committed now occupying the highest office in the republic, but the man whom all the world will hold responsible for the crime—the man whom no fair mind can acquit of the crime, although his own hand did not execute it—that man is in the Senate of the United States. Blanchard is dead, Kelly is a mere hanger-on and Conquest Clarke, who knows more about the forgery than he can be got to tell, is one of John Sherman's confidential clerks.

Good for the Juniors.

[New York Sun.]

The London *Gazette* in announcing the promotion of the Duke of Edinburgh to the rank of Rear-Admiral, adds that the Prince, "although probably junior by some fifteen years of his brother officers, has nevertheless fully qualified by service afloat for the rank he now holds."

The same cannot be said of Col. Frederick Grant, who, although considerably the junior of officers over whose heads he has been promoted, has chiefly distinguished by being out of the way whenever any real military service was required.

Christmas in the Silver Hills.

[Chicago Times' Deadwood Letter.]

A Christmas tree was gotten up among the miners here to-day and presents for everybody were hung thereon. * * * Another name was called, and the man who stepped forward and was considered by the people here as a "little off," received as his present a "hangman's noose," with a card attached, saying "24 hours to get outen the town." He leaves by the same stage as this letter.

Jefferson Davis out of Politics.

[From the Vicksburg Herald.]

Ex-President Jefferson Davis has written a letter to the *Jackson Clarion* to prove that a State Legislature has the right to instruct the State's Congressmen. We are not aware that this question is raging to such an extent that the people refuse to be comforted, but are pleased to see that Mr. Davis handles it with his well-known ability. In his letter, Mr. Davis incidentally says he will never actively enter politics again.

She Knew Better.

[From the Augusta (Me.) Democrat.]

A bright little four-year-old girl in Augusta, troubled by the political uncertainty of the people about her, one day said to her father, who had always been a Republican: "Father, what party do you belong to?" Said he, "I am in for honest government, and so is your mother." "No, she isn't, either," responded the little questioner, "Mother is a Republican."

A Wild Western Outrage.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

With the details of the horrible massacre at Fort Robinson staring them in the face, it is an edifying spectacle to see the stalwarts tearing their hair and foaming at the mouth over mythical Southern outrages. Take it all in all, we are a great people—grand, gloomy and peculiar.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

"Will ye love me thus forever?"
And she looked into his eyes
With a glance that seemed a token
Of the fervor of her sighs.
"I wudn't guaranty it,"
With a smile responded Pat,
"For I'm hardly av the notion
That I'll lasht as long as that!"

MRS. ANDERSON, the pedestrian, is said to have owed her success partly to a sweet temper.

THE Cincinnati gas companies offer to supply the city with gas at $1 50, if it will agree to use gas for ten years.

GOVERNOR "BLUE JEANS" WILLIAMS wants a Board of Pardons to help him do the proper thing for the convicted criminals.

THE Quebec *Mercury* says that a young lady, who has for some years been a member of the community in the Convent of St. Marie Hochelage, recently left the institution by special permission of the Pope. During the reign of Pope Pius IX. she made application to leave.

THE Cincinnati *Times* alleges that an old man in that city, after running through a fortune of $65,000 after marrying a second wife, carried the monument he had erected to his first wife at a cost of $1,400 to a marble-yard, and exposed it for sale after the erasure of the inscription upon it.

THE singing of hymns from a copy projected on a white screen by means of a magic lantern is mentioned as a new Boston notion, but it was introduced in Philadelphia in 1861 and has been done in various quarters ever since. The words and music are photographed on glass slides and used as pictures are.

SENATOR BLAINE's popularity is attributed, by a correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean*, to the Senator's keeping himself informed on everything that is going on in the four quarters of the world, and having a memory that can retain all that information. It is, in short, "a dignified familiarity with the interests of all men."

A WRITER in the Dublin *Irish Times* says: "Algernon Swinburne, the poet, is preparing for his reception into the Roman Catholic Church. At least it is so reported, and the story goes even as far as the assurance that Father Keogh, the Superior of the Brompton Oratory, is the clergyman who has under his instructions the writer of *Laus Veneris*.

THE *Continental Gazette*, published in Paris, says: "There are 1,542 theatres in Europe, divided as follows among the different countries: Italy, 348; France, 337; Spain, 168; England, 150; Austria, 152; Germany, 191; Russia, 44; Belgium, 34; Holland, 23; Switzerland, 20; Sweden, 10; Norway, 7; Portugal, 16; Denmark, 10; Greece, 4; Turkey, 4; Roumania, 9; Servia, 1.

TALMAGE'S DEFENCE of what is called sensationalism in the pulpit on Sunday was somewhat ingenious. Paul, he declared, was the first great sensational preacher. He upset everything and made a row everywhere he went. The resemblance between Paul and Talmage will not strike the majority of people as vividly as it does Mr. Talmage.

THERE is a "Book of Heiresses" in circulation among the young men of London. The compiler has devoted much time and trouble to his work, and has appended notes relating to the ages, tempers, good looks and social positions of the various entries. Twelve hundred pounds a year or its equivalent in ready money is the lowest qualification for admittance to the work.

THE Springfield *Republican* (Ind. Rep.) thinks it "rather a joke," after all the talk about Southern claims, that the William and Mary College bill, "a measure which was fathered by so stout a Republican as George F. Hoar, should fall in a body controlled by the party which was going to assume the rebel debt, pay for the slaves and do sundry other little things of that sort."

CALVIN T. FILLMORE, brother of the late President Fillmore, has just died at the age of sixty-nine. Mr. Fillmore was a plain, well-to-do famer, who lived for many years near Ann Arbor, Michigan, where his death occurred. He bore a striking likeness to his more distinguished kinsman, by whom he was regularly visited several times a year before the ex-President's death.

THE London *World* says, apropos of Gen. Grant's final departure from Great Britain: "It is pleasant to know that he will carry away an agreeable impression of the motherland. 'If I were not an American,' he said to a friend of mine in Paris the other day, 'I would be an Englishman.' The General is said to have taken a great fancy to the Prince of Wales, of whom he saw a good deal last summer in Paris."

OF the result of the Connecticut Senatorial contest the Springfield *Republican* says: "The nomination of Mr. Platt is simply running through the woods and taking up with the poorest timber. Mr. Platt is a shrewd country lawyer and a smart managing politician. Compared with Hawley, Harrison or Jewell, he will carry into the Senate very meagre political accomplishments and no personal influence."

THE Richmond (Va.) *State* objects to having the river stocked with fish as that would encourage idleness among the people, who, being furnished with free food, would neglect agriculture. The Baltimore *Gazette* points out that idleness and effeminacy are not characteristics of fishermen and fishing nations, and fish being a great nourisher o brain-power, prescribes for the editor of the *State* a small sperm whale, boiled and served with anchovy sauce.

THE Princess Victoria of Baden, at her recent confirmation was required to write a short autobiography and proposed plan of life. Among other statements the young Princess advanced the following Republican theory: That princes must not conceive that they are placed in their high position because they have greater rights than other human beings, but that they may maintain an elevated standard of obligation and set an example of fidelity to the whole society of which they are members.

ACCORDING to the account given in *Truth*, the connection of the Duke of Sutherland, with the Glasgow Bank is one of the hardest strokes ill fortune ever dealt. Some time ago the Duke's agent owed him $3,000, which he wished to pay by transferring to him four shares of stock in the City of Glasgow Bank. One day he mentioned this to the agent of the Caledonian Bank, at Inverness, who said: "Oh, never mind troubling the Duke; we'll take the shares, and credit his Grace's account." And this fatal operation will probably cost the unconscious victim $500,000.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Divorce Proceedings Stopped by a Reunion at What Seemed a Death-bed.

One of the most popular resorts for Hudson county, New Jersey, politicians, and for many New York excursionists as well, in the last dozen years, has been the Central Hotel, on the old plank road in Bayonne. It was kept by George H. White, a tall, broad-shouldered, handsome man, in the prime of life, whose genial manners made him well liked and brought him a profitable business. Not a little of his success was due, it is said, to the admirable tact and management of his wife, a fine-looking, matronly woman, who carefully attended to the comfort of the guests and presiding over the cuisine. Mr. White was devotedly attached to his wife, and from the day they were married, in 1865, until about a year ago, they lived happily and prospered. Suddenly one day Mr. White quitted the hotel, and the rumor spread that husband and wife had parted in a quarrel. The report was verified by the filing by Mrs. White of an application for divorce, based on an accusation of White's alleged intimacy with a woman living in the hotel. Counter affidavits were filed, and a legal contest followed that was marked by excessive bitterness. Mr. White's arrest was caused by his wife, and he was imprisoned for several months. Mrs. White got possession of the hotel property, and after his release from prison Mr. White went to New York and obtained a situation in Howlett Brothers' paper bag factory in Fulton street. He boarded with Mrs. Sarah Brooks, in Ovington avenue, Bay Ridge, and lived in daily expectation of a final decree of a New Jersey court that would forever separate him from his wife. Neither expected to meet the other again. But they were brought face to face and to a full reconciliation again on Tuesday last, by a mistaken telegraphic summons that informed Mrs. White that her husband was dead, and called her to the bed-side where he lay sick, but not dying.

For many months Mr. White's legal entanglements have greatly worried him, and he suffered from sleeplessness and nervous attacks. He has complained of late of severe pains in his hand and arm, which he could not account for. When he was not feeling well on several occasions, he told Mrs. Brooks, his landlady, of his affection for his wife, and suggested that she should go to Bayonne to ascertain Mrs. White's feelings towards him. On Monday evening Mr. White retired as usual to his bed-room, a small-room at the head of the stairs in the second story. Mrs. Brooks sent a servant to summon him as usual at about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Mr. White responded to the rap on the door by saying that he would be down immediately. In a few minutes Mrs. Brooks was startled by a groan, and she sent her daughter at once to Mr. White's room. The door was not fastened, and on opening it the daughter saw Mr. White lying motionless on his back, his face swollen and his limbs rigid. As he had nearly finished dressing he was stricken down, and he fell backward across the bed.

Dr. J. C. Morgan, who lived near by, was hastily summoned. When he arrived Mr. White was cold and his limbs had become stiffened. His pulsation had ceased, and life seemed to be extinct. The physician applied the usual remedies, and there was a twitching of the limbs, but he had little hope of resuscitating the patient. He told Mrs. Brooks that there was apparently no chance of restoring animation; that if not already dead, there was only a flickering spark of vitality left in the body. Mrs. Brooks hurried to New York to inform Robert S. Hudspeth, Mr. White's lawyer, of Mr. White's supposed death, stopping a neighbor on her way to the car to request him to send an undertaker to the house. When she reached Mr. Hudspeth's office she fell in a swoon. Mr. Hudspeth telegraphed to Mrs. White in Bavonne:

"Your husband died suddenly in Bay Ridge this morning."

Mrs. White was utterly prostrated by the shock caused by the sudden news. It was some time before she recovered sufficiently to start for Bay Ridge.

In the meantime, while Mrs. Brooks was in New York and the tidings of Mr. White's death were being spread, Dr. Morgan, aided by two or three strong men, were striving, almost against hope, to restore animation to the seemingly lifeless form. The body was rubbed and the limbs were chafed, and blisters applied from head to foot. By the time Mrs. White arrived, late in the afternoon, there was a feeble pulse, but yet only a spark of life. Mrs. White is a woman of remarkable self-control, but she was completely overcome with emotion when ushered into her husband's presence. She held his hand for some time before he showed any sign of consciousness. Then he opened his eyes for an instant.

"Do you know me?" Mrs. White inquired anxiously.

Mr. White gave a feeble assent, and Mrs. White bent over and kissed him.

Mr. White relapsed into unconsciousness again, and seemed to know what was going on about him only at brief intervals until Wednesday morning. Then he became conscious again, but was very weak.

He held his wife's hand and smiled as he looked up in her face. "I would have died yesterday if you had not come," he said. "It saved my life."

There was a mutual agreement to forget the past, and husband and wife pledged themselves to cling to each other again for life.

Mrs. White has directed her lawyer to stop her proceedings for divorce forthwith. Speaking of the case last night, she said, "I always loved my husband dearly, and would have done so no matter what he did. I could not have done otherwise than leave him and keep up my pride and self-respect. If he had been well, or only slightly ill, I would never have gone to him. I made up my mind that if he was ever very sick I would go to him. I freely forgive him everything. I shall take him home and care for him as long as he lives. I suppose my friends who have sustained me in my action against him will disapprove of my course, and that the old scandal will be revived and talked over, but I know I have done right."

Mr. White is still under the physician's care, and is not out of danger, but his recovery is probable. Mrs. White will have him removed to Bayonne as soon as he can bear the journey. Dr. Morgan says that Mr. White's sudden prostration was due to convulsions and nervous derangement, brought on by his divorce troubles, and that he probably would not have recovered but for Mrs. White's opportune coming.

The Pittsburgh Weekly Post.

[New Lexington (Ohio) Herald.]

THE POST is one of the leading Democratic papers of the country. It is fearless and aggressive in its advocacy of the principles of the party, and in its editorial columns is to be found at all times the ablest discussion of the leading political topics of the times. It is always filled with the latest news from all parts of the world. We have always recognized in THE POST, one of the best journals in the country, and we now most cheerfully recommend it to the reading public as worthy of patronage.

The Trade in Quinine.

[From the Chicago Times, Jan. 16.]

The price of quinine has become so large that it is now regarded as a luxury, and cheap, but far less efficient, substitutes have come into use. Twenty per cent. ad valorem is the duty imposed upon sulphate of quinine, and the Philadelphia manufacturers advance their prices to match. None comes into the country. And in order that Philadelphia monopolists may grow rich, Congress encourages chills and fever everywhere in the United States.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The Inaugural Address of Governor Hoyt, Delivered at Harrisburg Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE GUBERNATORIAL INAUGURAL.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 21.—The eventful day has been passed. Hoyt has been inaugurated and Cameron elected United States Senator almost within the same hour. The expensive parade of the entire State troops at the Capital in mid-winter, the foolish fuss over the swearing in of a Governor, elected by the people to serve the people, has looked to-day like some of the armed shows of the old world monarchies, where the prowess of the reigning government had to be shown to the subjects as the mailed hand of authority to intimidate and overawe him. The young ex-Secretary of War, who to-day has been commissioned to represent Pennsylvania, figured up all this glamour; and when the grand salute of the day was given, it was to Cameron and not to Hoyt as the power which was firmly rooted in command.

THE PROCESSION.

The parade was very fine. The Western troops arrived late, and took up their line of march from the cars in which they had been whirled through from Pittsburgh. The men were smoked and dirty faced. The three companies from Erie paraded without overcoats, and looked shivery and discontented. As they countermarched on Second street near the capital, at the end of the route, the snow was up to their knees. The Fourteenth Regiment from Pittsburgh had comfortable overcoats. Many others looked as they would perish with the cold. The route lay along Water street, turning the corner towards the capital around Cameron's house. Many stoppages occurred during its progress. Governor Hoyt and ex-Governor Hartranft, Justice Warren J. Woodward and George Handy Smith rode in an open carriage drawn by Don Cameron's magnificent gray Perchon horses, the entire procession, containing about 5,000 troops, preceding the Governor's carriage.

The civic display was nothing, but the bayonets glistened from one end of State street to the other as an over-awing element for the occasion. The sovereign people didn't seem to be anywhere. Banners were hung out from the principal buildings, and the music was good. Some of it cost enough. One band of thirty-three pieces, the Garafulla Band of New York, known sometimes as the Seventh Regiment Band, charged eighteen hundred dollars, or six hundred dollars per day, including the days lost in coming and going. They played about half a dozen tunes, most of them serenades to Simon and Don, Hartranft and Hoyt. Rather expensive fiddling for the people to pay for. The whole show has been gotten up on that kind of a scale. By and by the bills will be in, and a demand for an appropriation of the taxes to square them off. Tax oil, tax anything, and blow it away at the rate of three hundred dollars a tune.

GOVERNOR HOYT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

On reaching the stand, Judge Woodward administered the oath, after which Hoyt pulled out his inaugural and commenced to read it, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, and Fellow Citizens:

We are associated, to-day, in the observance of a time-honored custom. To you, the occasion which convenes us is mainly ceremonial in its character. And yet not only to you who are gathered immediately within the sound of my voice, but to all the citizens of the State it is an occasion of serious import. You and they are to witness a change in the Chief Magistracy of your Commonwealth. To myself, it is more significant. While I gratefully accept my share of the pleasure incident to a pageant like this, it is suggestive of delicate duties and grave responsibilities. Elected to be Chief Magistrate of the State, my official life begins here and now.

You have witnessed in my assumption of the oath of office a sacred appeal to Almighty God and a solemn pledge of fidelity in the discharge of my official obligations. "The Supreme Executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." This is the language of our State Constitution. It briefly, simply and adequately defines my principal duty. I fully understand these words—I fully comprehend the oath I have just taken. The people of Pennsylvania expect me to keep that oath. By the help of their prayers, and by the favor of Divine Providence, I expect to keep it.

It will be a common pleasure to us to be exempted from giving special attention at this time to matters of public business. The conspicuous ability and the long and varied experience of my distinguished predecessor, has permitted nothing to escape his attention which concerned the public good, or was of sufficient importance to be commended to the special action of the General Assembly, or which might challenge the consideration of the people. His last annual message is a document at once so judicious, timely and comprehensive in its review of public affairs, and its recommendations, as to relieve me for the present from all care in respect to that branch of the executive duty. I may, therefore, regard myself as at liberty to glance at some topics, not inappropriate to this occasion, in which all good citizens feel a deep concern.

The question uppermost in the mind of the country relates to the revival of business. The last five years will be memorable as the period of industrial depression, and consequent social distress. These five years have disclosed the causes of our troubles, and their experience should lead us up to the true methods of recovery. They will be found to lie in the moral forces of society, and not in legislative enactments or executive interference. I shall offer you no discourse upon the financial theories which have vexed us during these years. We have come, with great unanimity, to recognize the actual facts which lie at the bottom of this whole subject. A generation of younger business men had come upon the stage at a period of excitement, following the war, and of speculation, fairly reaching the degree of gambling. The vastly expanded credit, which men gave, one to another, in all forms of business, the result of an inflated currency, led to unnatural values, as measured in such currency. The temptations for contracting debts were great, and not easily resisted. We spent more than we earned; we forgot that "the extravagance of the rich was not the gain of the poor"—"that profusion and waste were not for the good of trade"—and that everything consumed, and destroyed was so much lost in the labor which had produced it. Circulating capital was locked up in fixed property. The wages fund was impaired. We abandoned the maxims of experience and the simplest truths in political economy. We measured values by a standard not common to the civilized world with whom we were in daily and necessary commercial intercourse. We failed to remember that the issue of paper money, whether greenbacks, national bank notes, bills of exchange or checks, did not add a dollar to the wealth of the nation, and that while indispensable as a circulating medium, it could only have a representative value. We did not advert sufficiently to the present physical and financial fact, that by the tacit agreement of the nations, the precious metals are the only standard of value, the only "current money with the merchant." We did not seem to know that the instincts of a practical, shrewd, and enterprising nation of business men must finally and forever reject the use of an irredeemable currency. At the last, pay day came, as it always must, and bankruptcy came with it, as it always will under like causes. Our capacity to consume was destroyed. The producer was without buyers for his merchandise. Debtor and creditor alike had to pause for the day of settlement. A system of economy and saving was forced upon us, and it was the one process to restore us. It cost us a hard struggle, self-denial and suffering, but the result was health, moral and financial. The virtues of sobriety and industry, renewed in practice, give us discipline and strength. They widened and deepened our manhood and womanhood. Discarding the cheap devices of mere theorists, the dishonest proposals of mere agitators, and the charlantry of a political economy which undertook to teach us how to create wealth without labor, we are now ready to go forward. Henceforth we are to produce and exchange actual things, and not gamble in merely fictitious values. Resumption has taken place, confidence is restored, and business will flow in healthy channels so long as values are stable and their measure honest. Pennsylvania is an empire in its resources, and her people in the past have developed and used them only by the virtues of labor and economy. For the future we must accept the same conditions.

It is possible that, within our borders, there may be required some re-adjustment of our population to the centers of industry—some re-distribution of labor and capital. Your Bureau of Labor and Statistics, when adequately organized and administered, will furnish abundant data upon which the intelligence of the people will act.

I desire here to bespeak the freest and fullest co-operation of the people with their Chief Magistrate. It is equally their privilege and their duty to make their interests and their wishes known through their legislative representatives, by committee, by writing, or by direct personal interview with the Executive. Such careful, special, intelligent, unreserved expression upon the part of the people, would enable both the Legislative and Executive branches of their government to act with a clearer appreciation of their necessities. I speak now for myself alone, but I am at the same time confident that I express the sentiments of every gentleman who is officially related to the State administration.

We are renewing, in part, the *personnel* of our State Government, at a period of momentous interest in our National affairs. The one great question yet to be solved is: Shall government by the ballot be maintained in this country, with equal political rights for all legal voters? Pennsylvania's attitude on this question is known wherever her name is known. That she will insist on the enforcement of the authority of the National Constitution, in every state of the National Union, is as certain as that her mountain peaks point toward Heaven and her rivers roll to the sea. Under no circumstances can she ever recede from this position. Strong in herself, stronger in virtue of the constitutional relationship to her sister States, she will be magnanimous, conciliating and patient. But justice, in the end, must, with her, be paramount. Upon this high ground she will demand that the provisions of a Constitution made for all shall be conformed to by all. This question goes not only to her political convictions to her estimate of the worth of our civilization, but to the consciences of her population. Pennsylvania bows in unalterable devotion to the grand ideas of supremacy, perpetuity and glory of the Nation.

I have detained you, fellow citizens, beyond my intention, and will, therefore, claim your indulgence but a moment longer for a personal allusion. I should be guilty of insincerity if I affected indifference to the honor of the trust your suffrages have confided to me. I am incapable of expressing my heartfelt sense of its value, or the strength of my purpose to prove that it has not been misplaced. So much, in brief, to those to whom I directly owe my election. One word to my fellow citizens who preferred and supported my honorable competitors. It is worthy of a free people that they bear themselves with propriety and self-control, through the contentions and excitements of a general election. It is gratifying to myself, and doubtless equally so to all who were actively engaged in the late canvass, that there was so little manifestation of bitterness. The great debate was conducted with calmness, as it was also with earnestness. For the kindness and courtesy extended to me by my political adversaries I have to say that if they had voted for me from the same sense of duty which gave their ballots to my opponents, I could not be more firmly resolved than I am, to be impartial and faithful in discharging the obligations I owe to them as Chief Executive of the Commonwealth. My political views and convictions will and ought, unquestionably, to influence and shape some of my official recommendations; but in protecting the constitutional and legal rights of the citizen, no party distinction can ever, for one moment, be recognized.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, permit me to remind you of the individual responsibility of each citizen, for the aggregate well-being of the community. Each of us owes the highest measure of fidelity to the justice, the power and the right embodied in the State. Under the peace and protection it secures, all our traffic is prosecuted and all our prosperity is shielded. Under it the social principle is allowed scope to found asylums, lodges, seminaries and churches, and to perfect the Commonwealth itself. There can be no right citizenship without an intelligent understanding of the principles which the Government organizes, and of the ideas which it represents.

Each citizen should be able on his own information, and not depending on any interested jobber or meddler, to tell when these is a departure from rectitude, where wrong tendency sets in, and where a peril confronts us.

It is a cardinal principle underlying the political creeds of all self-governing people, which affirms each citizen to be as fully responsible for the welfare of the State, as he is for his own personal safety and happiness. Private citizen and magistrate are equally under this fundamental law of the Republic.

As you have heard me bound by an oath to obey the laws of the Commonwealth, so have I, in turn, the correlative right to hear the voice of the thousands of freemen in Pennsylvania, pledging themselves to obey the laws which they themselves have made. No strength of soldiery, no wealth of farms and factories, of railroads and coals, no perfection of governmental mechanism can save a faithless people from perishing.

The crowd thinned off, and at the conclusion, he was almost without an audience.

After the ceremonies had been concluded, Governor Hoyt was escorted to the Executive Mansion by Chief Marshal Reeder, Aids and Assistant Marshal. In the evening there was a grand pyrotechnic display, after which Governor and Mrs. Hoyt held a reception.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR STONE SWORN IN.

After the inauguration of Governor Hoyt, Lieutenant Governor Stone was escorted into the Senate chamber by a committee, and was sworn in by Judge Paxson. Having taken the oath Lieutenant Governor Stone took the chair and delivered a brief address. The customary resolution of thanks to the retiring Lieutenant Governor was passed, when the Senate took a recess until three o'clock when it entered into the election of a United States Senator, reported ed above.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S friends are confident that the board which has just closed its session at West Point will reverse the sentence of the court martial.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.

The Democratic Caucus Nominates Hiester Clymer of Berks.

The Legislature on Tuesday Elects Don Cameron.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

HARRISBURG, January 20.—The Democratic joint caucus for United States Senator met in the State Library Room. Senator Clarke of Westmoreland was made Chairman with Senator John Cochran and Representative Rhodes as Secretaries. The vote in detail is as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Hopkins	7
Buckalew	11
Ross	5
Black	8
Jenks	11
Latta	15
Curtin	3
Clymer	26

SECOND BALLOT.

Buckalew	10
Black	8
Jenks	13
Latta	14
Clymer	35

THIRD BALLOT.

Buckalew	10
Black	8
Jenks	18
Clymer	50

The nomination of Clymer was then made unanimous.

After the balloting had taken place, Nakel of Lehigh, opened the ball on a coalition.

John O'Neill of Allegheny followed by offering a resolution that after the third ballot they vote for any one on whom they could agree with the bolting Republicans, except Hartranft or Grow. The Philadelphians kicked at once. Al Crawford said he would vote for no one but a straight-out, and the conclusion was reached that another caucus would be held if necessary.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1879.—When the separate balloting commenced in both Houses, the crowd was so great that great confusion ensued, trying the officers' best efforts, and the Speaker threatened to clear the galleries if order was not maintained. The balloting continued amidst partially suppressed confusion. Each member arose and named the candidate for whom he voted. When the names of Mapes of Venango, and Wolfe of Union, were called, they voted for McPherson. J. B. Smith of Luzerne, and James Liggett of Berks, were absent, the latter owing to sickness. Denis O'Lenihan, Greenbacker, of Lackawanna, voted for Cameron, creating a slight sensation. The vote stood as follows: Cameron, 107; Clymer, 76; Agnew, 14; McPherson, 2.

In the Senate Lieutenant Governor Stone presided. A ballot was ordered which resulted in Cameron receiving 28 votes and Clymer 16. Mr. Everhart voted for Thayer; Kauffman for McPherson; Lee for Grow; Nelson and Parker for Agnew. James Donald Cameron was then declared elected by the presiding officers.

The Legislature then adjourned till to-morrow when a joint convention will be held to ratify the election and issue certificate.

CAMERON'S LITTLE SPEECH.

After adjournment, a delegation of members and citizens called on Cameron and advised him of his election. After thanking them for the compliment, he said: "You are here to-day to inaugurate your Governor, and by accident you have on the same day witnessed the election of a Senator your Representatives have chosen. I desire to impress on you the necessity of keeping up the organization to carry the State in 1880. To win that victory, you must stand shoulder to shoulder, remembering the late contest was but a skirmish to prepare for the more vital struggle to come. Again thanking you, I hope to celebrate with you the other victory soon to be gained by your devoted activity."

THE MEN WITH SPINAL ATTACHMENTS AND THE WEAK ONES.

The following is a list of the anti-Cameron Republicans, so-called, who staid away from the Senate caucus. They all quailed to the pressure brought to bear with the honorable exception of those whose names are in capitals:

SENATORS.

Joseph Thomas, Quakertown, Bucks county.
O. L. KAUFFMAN, Columbia, Lancaster county.
JAMES. B. EVERHART, West Chester, Pa.
Dr. Thomas St. Clair, Indiana, Pa.
J. W. LEE, Franklin, Venango county.

REPRESENTATIVES.

John Caughey, Beaver, Pa.
W. F. Rumberger, Craigsville, Armstrong county.
W. B. Worthington, Bridge Valley, Bucks county.
John H. Burton, Emile, Bucks county.
Wm. T. Fulton, Oxford, Chester county.
Jessie Mattack, Milltown, Chester county.
H. D. Lowing, Centre Road, Station, Crawford county.
N. P. Wheeler, East Hickory, Forest county.
GEORGE E. MAPES, Pleasantville, Venango county.
John H. Landis, Millersville, Lancaster county.
Dr. J. C. Snavely, Manheim, Lancaster county.
CHARLES S. WOLFE, Lewisburg, Union county.
P. M. Eberly, Reamstown, Lancaster county.
W. H. McCandless, New Castle, Pa.
Walter Fullerton, Mount Jackson, Lawrence county.
G. W. Hoverton, Sunville, Lebanon county.
John B. Smith, Kingston, Luzerne county.
Lewis Emery, Jr., Bradford, McKean county.
Harry Watson, Greenville, Mercer county.
E. M. Schrock, Somerset Pa.

DEATH FROM A BROKEN HEART.

Sad Ending of a Runaway Marriage.

BALTIMORE, January 20.—Marshall Gray has received a letter from Harry Worthington, Kansas City, Mo., inclosing an article from the Kansas City *Journal* of January 15th, which gives the story of a Mrs. Harry Smith, who had been deserted by her husband, and died in that city soon after giving birth to a son. Mrs. Smith while sick was taken care of by Mrs. Worthington, and stated to the latter that she was the daughter of a mill owner of Baltimore. Five years ago, while attending school at a convent in this city, she fell in love with Harry Smith, a young dentist, and married him against the wishes of her parents. The newly married couple removed to the West, and the husband becoming very dissipated, poverty added to the other sufferings of the young wife until her husband deserted her in Kansas City, and she died literally of a broken heart.

Mr. Worthington requests that the Catholic priests in Baltimore be informed of her sorrow, as her parents were Catholics, and may hear something of her. Marshal Gray also detailed a detective to inquire into the case, but he has as yet been unable to learn anything of a mill owner fn Baltimore named Hays. The unfortunate woman's trunks were stolen from her in Kansas City, and thus nothing could be learned from her papers about her family, and it is thought Mrs. Worthington may have misunderstood the name she gave.

It is stated that Mr. George W. Childs and wife will go to Europe in the early spring, to remain abroad several months.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill to provide uniform national currency to retire the notes of National Banks, and prohibit their incorporation and their issue of notes; to utilize silver and silver coin and provide for the reissue of coin and bullion certificates, to provide for the redemption or payment of bonds of the United States, and the issue of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, and to provide for the expansion and contraction of paper currency to meet the business interests and wants of the country.

Laid on the table at the request of Mr. COCKRELL, who desires to submit some remarks in favor of the measure.

THE MORMON BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS reported (for Christiancy who is sick) from the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for the pending bill a new measure amending the revised statutes so as to provide that every person who has a husband or wife living, who, in a territory or other place over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, marries another, whether married or single, and any man who hereafter simultaneously or on the same day marries more than one woman in a territory or other place over which the United states has exclusive jurisdiction, shall be deemed guilty of bigamy and be punished by a fine not more than $500 and by imprisonment not more than five years; but this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage is absent for five successive years and is not known to such person to be living, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been dissolved by decree of a competent court, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been pronounced void by decree of a competent court on the ground of nullity of marriage contract. The foregoing provisions are not to affect the prosecution or punishment of any offence already committed against the present law.

The President is authorized to grant amnesty to such classes of offenders against anti-Polygamy on such conditions and under such limitations as he shall think proper, but no such amnesty shall have effect unless the conditions thereof shall have been complied with. The issue of plural marriages known as Mormon marriages, in cases in which such marriages have been solemnized according to the rites of the Mormon sect in any Territory of the United States, and if such issue shall have been born before the first of November 1879, are legitimate and shall be entitled to all the rights of heirs and next of kin of their parents. Polygamists are disqualified from performing jury duty. Placed on the calendar.

The following resolutions were then offered:

First—Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States are as valid and binding as any other part of the Constitution; that the people of the United States have a common interest in the enforcement of the whole Constitution in every State and in the Territories of the United States, and that it is alike the right and duty of the United States, so far as power has been delegated to them to enforce said amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of all rights thereby secured.

Second—Resolved, That the Government of the United States and the Government of the several States are distinct, and each has citizens or subjects who owe it allegiance and whose rights within its jurisdiction it must protect; that the Government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone; its authority is defined and limited by the Constitution; all the powers not granted by that instrument not prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people; and that no right can be acquired under the Constitution, or secured through the laws of the United States, except such as the Government of the United States has authority to grant or secure.

Third—Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and the United States has no voters of their own creation in the States; but the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution has invested citizens of the United States with a new constituent right, which is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and it is within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, which Congress may exert by appropriate legislation, to prevent denial or abridgement by a State of the right of a citizen to vote, when such denial or abridgement is on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude of the voter.

Fourth—Resolved, That when such a right to vote is denied or abridged by the conduct of a person who is not so acting by authority, and in obedience to the laws of a State, the jurisdiction to punish such conduct is in the State government and is not in the Government of the United States.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SPRINGER introduced a bill to secure to the people of every State equal and just representation. Referred. It provides that after the next census the legislature of each State shall apportion the State under the census of 1880, so as to provide that when more than two members are elected in a State, the State shall be divided into districts of three members each as far as possible, and when there are two odd representatives, that is over three, or six or nine, &c., there shall be one district consisting of five members. In districts consisting of three members, every elector shall vote for only two members of Congress, and in districts entitled to five members every elector shall vote for three members.

He presented in connection with his bill a statement showing that under it there would have been elected at the last November election, from the Southern States, thirty-four Republicans instead of six, or a Republican gain of twenty-eight, while Democrats would have realized a like gain in the North; that the general result would have been the same as that how Republican majorities at the South and Democratic majorities at the North would have been equally represented in Congress, and that the four millions of colored population could not control the election of twenty-two members in the following States, viz: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 4; Georgia, 9; Louisiana, 5; Mississpi, 5; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 5, and Virginia, 9.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment the House bill passed by the House on the 16th instant to facilitate the funding of the national debt. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. CHAFFEE offered a joint resolution directing the cancellation of one and two dollar United States notes. Laid on the table to be called up hereafter by Mr. Chaffee.

At the conclusion of the morning business, bills on the calendar were considered.

THE INDIAN TRUST FUND.

The Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds held by him as trustee for Indian tribes in the Treasury of the United States in lieu of investment, led to a long discussion.

It authorizes the Secretary to deposit in the Treasury of the United States any and all sums now held by him, or which may hereafter be received by him, as Secretary of the Interior and trustee of the various Indian tribes, on account of the redemption of United States bonds or other stocks and securities belonging to the indian trust fund; and the United States shall pay interest semi-annually at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the date of deposit of any and all such sums in the United States Treasury.

After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, which occupied an hour, Mr. POTTER called up the resolution presented by him yesterday, directing the Committee on Investigation of Election Frauds to inquire into the cipher dispatches, and appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of such inquiry.

Mr. POTTER yielded, however, for some preliminary matters.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the Committee on Coinage, introduced a bill to authorize the coinage of the goloid metric dollar, five dollars and fractions of a dollar. Referred.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the cipher dispatch resolution.

Mr. POTTER moved the previous question, which was seconded and the main question was ordered, thus leaving one hour for discussion, which was thereupon opened by Mr. Potter, who said:

REMARKS OF MR. POTTER.

MR. SPEAKER: I offered this resolution because I was instructed to offer it. I do not propose to discuss it, except to say a few words in reply to an attack on me by the gentleman from Michigan (Conger.) I was not in the House at the time, and when the gentleman's attention was called to the fact, he stated that I had left the House to avoid hearing him. If the gentleman thought so, he was mistaken. I think I listen to the sprightly and amiable utterances of the gentleman from Michigan with as much satisfaction as any gentleman in the House, but it is not possible for a man to be always in his seat, and the gentleman ought not to infer from my absence that I had any disinclination to hear him. Had he informed me that he proposed to refer to the cipher dispatches, I should certainly, at whatever inconvenience, have remained, because I could then have better said, in regard to this resolution, what I am about to say now. But as he had risen many times that day, it was impossible for me to divine that when he rose he intended to discuss that subject.

The gentleman accused me because I had not permitted an investigation of these despatches. Mr. Speaker, it is as open to the gentleman from Michigan, and has been ever since this session of Congress assembled, and to every member of the House as it is to myself to propose such an investigation. He did not propose it. No one on that side of the House proposed it, and for reasons which perhaps it is not difficult to divine but at any rate for reasons satisfactory to themselves. No gentleman on this side had proposed it, and the gentleman from Michigan said that I had not permitted them to do so. Mr. Speaker, I neither had the power to prevent them nor had I sought to prevent them. The only wish I had expressed on the subject was, that if such a resolution was introduced it might be referred to another committee than that of which I was a member. But I neither sought to influence anybody nor to prevent anyone from action in respect to it. I simply refused to volunteer to introduce such a resolution myself, and for these reasons:

At the last session of Congress, I introduced a resolution for a committee to inquire into certain alleged and confessed wrongs in Florida and Louisiana, which had taken place under color of State law, and which were said to have been perpetrated under the influence of Federal visitors and under the protection of Federal troops, and which wrongs the Electoral Commission had decided it was impossible for the States to rectify or recall. Such a matter was a proper subject for Congressional legislation, for if Congress could not correct a wrong which had taken place in the States themselves, it could at least adopt such legislation as would afford those States an opportunity to correct and recall the action taken under color of their law. It was therefore a proper subject for investigation, and when I introduced that resolution, I declined to yield to an amendment which the gentleman from Maine (Hale) desired to offer, proposing an inquiry into certain cipher dispatches in Oregon, because I insisted that it was not in the province of Congress to inquire into the individual wrong of any citizen which it could neither prevent nor punish, and that at any rate this investigation ought not to be overshadowed by such an inquiry. I did not then suspect the existence of the dispatches which have been since published, but the analogy between those dispatches and those which the gentleman from Maine sought to have inquired into is perfect, and the House having sustained me in my view of the question, it was not for me now to seek to set on foot myself an investigation of the kind, nor prevent the completion of the work which I had in hand by any such inquiry.

Beyond that, Mr. Speaker, there were private personal reasons why I did not think I ought to set on foot any such investigation. The House may recollect that when I introduced the resolution of inquiry, a leading independent journal of the country declared I did so in pursuance of a bargain between Governor Tilden and myself in which I was to have his support. There are gentlemen in this chamber now who know that when I was called upon on the evening previous to the introduction of that resolution to wait upon the Joint Committee in Democratic caucus, I was absolutely ignorant I had been selected for that work, and I had no more reason to suspect I would be connected with it than any other gentleman in the House. The truth is that not only did I have no bargain with Governor Tilden, but I had none with anybody else. I served on that committee simply because I was invited to serve by the Joint Committee of the Democratic caucus, and because, in 1877, as a member of a committee of this House, I had visited Louisiana and had my profound convictions alike of the danger and wrong of the returning Board's action. I served, therefore, on these accounts, and on these alone, and I not only had no understanding or bargain with anybody on the face of the earth, but I sought for no promise or assistance, and I had none. And yet, Mr. Speaker, that conjecture has gone all over the United States, and nine-tenths of the people who have any opinion at all on the subject believe that I am a member of the Committee of Investigation as a confidante and agent of Gov. Tilden. Beyond that, although I had endeavored to conduct the investigation with absolute impartiality and fairness, so much that I do not believe anybody familiar with the record will rise to claim that such has not been the fact, and though during all that time I have observed the most absolute reticence in respect of the objects and purposes of the committee, yet there has been no unworthy and partisan speech that has not been falsely put into my mouth, and no mean or outrageous suggestion in the conduct of the committee that has not been attributed to me. Under such circumstances for me to volunteer an investigation into these cipher dispatches as I was to have said that I was doing so in the interest of and for the purpose of protecting and whitewashing those whom it might affect; and beyond that, sir, there are in my State some persons who believe that I or my friends have cause for complaint against Mr. Tilden, if I volunteered any movement of the kind would ascribe my action to personal dislike and spite. If gentlemen would look at the New York *Tribune* of Saturday week, the 11th inst., they will find it probable that this resolution is the object of personal envy injuring Mr. Tilden. For those reasons, sir, I did not feel called upon to volunteer any action on this subject. I have not volunteered it, and I introduce the resolution, which I do be cause I am instructed to do so by a majority of mine, have been instructed to do so, and I do it for no other reason.

REMARKS OF MR. BUTLER.

Mr. BUTLER opposed the resolution on the ground Congress had no jurisdiction over private correspondence of anybody, and he was a private man who held no public position; besides, Congress should not take part in the slander of any public man to satisfy the curiosity of anybody in the House or out of it. The result of appropriating money for an investigation would be to stir up something which had better not been stirred up. It would be far better to give ten thousand dollars to a poor workingman's family. He had spoken against the resolution in order that it might be said hereafter that at least one man, acting as a judge and as a member of Congress, unbiased by party prejudice (laughter) had been averse to stirring up private affairs of private persons.

Mr. HALE followed in support of the resolution. He said now that the machine had been started no one could withhold and make an investigation into both sides of the question. He had some sympathy for that simple hearted old gentleman in New York, who had been taken from his private walks and thrust upon the country as the Democratic candidate, who had become an apostle of reform, and who had remained in his closet awaiting the verdict of the American people, taking no hand or part in the votes cast in the campaign. He had been surrounded by confederates and partners and nephews (laughter) who had attempted to purchase electoral colleges, and the simple hearted old man should have an opportunity to come before Congress and protect his character from men who had surrounded him who had attempted to entrench it.

Mr. CONGER followed with a short speech making sarcastic allusions to cipher dispatches as "scriptural telegrams signed by Moses and Aaron and the rest."

REMARKS OF MR. HEWITT.

Mr. HEWITT (N. Y.), supported the resolution. He called the attention of Mr. Butler to the fact that there were occasions in life when there was something in life higher than a judge or member of Congress. It was when a sense of manhood struck into the human heart. He stood here in that spirit of manhood to invite the fullest investigation of the telegrams, those which had been published and those which had not. Justice to Samuel J. Tilden demanded the investigation should be made. Justice to the great Democratic party of the country demanded it. Justice to the American people, who had elected him to the highest office in their gift demanded it. Let Tilden have an opportunity to confront his accusers and traducers and show the world that at least one of the candidates at the late Presidential election was not a miserable trickster, willing to bargain for the highest office in the gift of the people.

Whether the cipher dispatches published in the *Tribune* are genuine or not, I have no means of knowing. I never received one of them. I never was cognizant of their existence till they were published by the *Tribune*, neither do I know whether the alleged transactions are true or false, but this I do know, that not one of them containing reference to the right of any to influence returning boards or electoral votes was addressed or received by any officer of the National Democratic Committee. I am aware that newspapers have credited one of those persons, to whom the telegrams were addressed, with having been an officer of the Democratic committee, but I say to this House and to the country that is an error; he never held an official connection with the committee.

These dispatches came from and were addressed to persons who had no official position in the organization. That they were zealous Democrats, and anxious to secure the fruits of victory which we had unquestionably won in the contest of unparalleled effort on both sides, is very evident. But what was the action of a purely voluntary and individual nature, without consultation either with me, who was charged with the conduct of the campaign, or (as I am authorized to say) with the candidate-and Democratic party in that memorable struggle. (Satirical laughter on the Republican side.) Most flagrant efforts have been made to show he had personal knowledge of operations of his over-zealous friends. Now, I stand here to declare that there is not a particle of evidence to connect him with this knowledge. On the contrary, the evidence is, so far as produced, (and the production of it has been most skillfully managed to give an opposite impression,) proves conclusively that he had no such knowledge; for in no case was any such purchase of votes effected, and in every case it broke down for want of money. Is it to be supposed for a moment, that if Samuel J. Tilden had decided to buy these votes, the purchase would have failed for want of money? (Laughter on the Republican side). It is absolutely clear that when it reached a point where money—

Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.) interrupting—Did not money get to Oregon?

Mr. HEWITT (without noticing Townsend's interruption) where money was required, it failed, and is not the conclusion irresistible that when, in the last resort in was necessary to go to him for money, he indignantly stamped on the suggestion as one to which he could give neither approval or assistance?

The hour allowed for discussion having closed, Mr. GARFIELD moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question.

Mr. ATKINS moved to lay the motion on the table, and it was so ordered—yeas, 123; nays, 120.

The House then proceeded to vote on the resolution, and it was adopted without division.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Mr. GARLAND from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted a minority report on the claim of McGarrahan, together with a bill placing all claimants to Rancho Panoche Grande in California, in the Court of Claims with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. Laid on the table and the bill and report to be printed.

The House bill reported from the Committee on Finance, yesterday, to facilitate the refunding of the national debt, was passed unanimously, and the bill now goes to the President.

Mr. DAVIS, (Ill.) introduced a bill to prevent and punish counterfeiting, within the United States, of notes, bonds and other securities of foreign governments. Referred.

The following bill was passed: Senate bill to declare certain lands granted to Pacific Railroad Companies by the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, subject to taxation by the States or Territories in which they may be located.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

While the Senate was considering bills on the calendar, Mr. EDMUNDS moved to postpone their further consideration and take up his resolutions declaring valid the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. Several Senators objected, as Mr. Blaine had given notice that he would speak to-day on the Naval Appropriation bill. After some remarks by Mr. CONKLING in favor of Mr. Edmunds' proposition, the Senate rejected it, and the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed when Mr. Blaine spoke in favor of his amendments submitted yesterday.

Mr. EDMUNDS reserved the right to object to the amendments on the ground that they proposed new legislation. He would not ask to have the point decided now.

Mr. BLAINE said he desired to say in advance that in the remarks he might make he did not intend to criticise any administration of the Navy Department. It was the duty of Congress to make reforms and correct errors, and not leave the matter to the Secretary of the Navy and bureau officials. He spoke of the large number of officers in the navy, saying we had one officer to a little over three men. By dispensing with surplus officers and useless navy yards, we could largely reduce the expenses of the navy. There never was a navy which did not grow out of a commercial marine, and in that respect we were sadly defici. We at one day furnishing almost as much ocean freight as any two countries of the world, and gaining nothing from it, or so little that it only served to point the moral. We paid in one year $85,000,000 gold for freight, and he (Blaine) told the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Morrill) that it would not be a possible thing for this country to maintain specie resumption with that draft upon its resources. In the last ten years, we had sent and brought between eleven and twelve thousand millions of dollars' worth of products and freight, with passengers attached thereto who paid over eleven hundred millions of dollars. Out of that European nations get nine hundred million dollars, yet we continued appropriating for our navy to protect a commerce which did not exist. He asked that Congress would give to the revival of commerce some part of the sum now being voted on a navy. He believed four or five million dollars could be taken from the navy without impairing its efficiency, and thus four or five million would turn fifty million dollars into our coffers. The Government of the United States should give to any man or company of men and from the Treasury of the United States if he or they would establish and maintain a line of steamships to any foreign port, or he might limit it to any European, South American or Asiatic port. He would invite competition from all over the country.

BECK AMAZED AT BLAINE.

Mr. BECK said he felt some amazement that the Senator from Maine should indulge in such a tirade of abuse against the bill for free ships which he (Beck) introduced. The Senator (Blaine) was a member of the Committee on Appropriations as well as himself (Beck), and that Senator failed to lay before the committee a single grievance of which he complained to-day. He had no right to seek to introduce new legislation upon an appropriation bill. The Senator (Blaine) was a member of the Naval Committee and he could properly bring the subject to the attention of that committee. He made the point of order that the amendments of Blaine could not be considered as they proposed new legislation. There were six hundred ships in our navy when the war closed. Most of them were sold for scrap iron, or disposed of in a way unknown to Congress. The Senator from Maine was in the other House then, but did not raise his voice against abuses.

Mr. BECK defended the present Secretary of the Navy, and said we had now for the first time in a number of years a Secretary of the Navy who obeyed the law, whether he liked it or not. He was the first Secretary that he (Beck) knew of in the last ten or fifteen years who had paid back into the Treasury a balance from the appropriation for his department instead of coming to Congress for millions of a deficiency. With the smallest appropriation made for the Navy Department during the last twelve years the Secretary last year paid a balance of $500,000. If other executive officers would be so economical in their respective offices as the present Secretary of the Navy, there would be general civil service reform. Mr. Beck then spoke of the bill which he introduced to grant American registers to foreign built ships, and said it could not be whistled down by the wind. Let our people buy their ships where they could get them cheapest and compete for the carrying trade of the world. Of all great ships leaving the port of New York for ports beyond the Atlantic, not one carried the American flag. We could not build ships because everything entering into their construction from the smallest nail to the bunting at the masthead was protected by a high tariff. The Senator from Maine appealed to the House to go into the Treasury to subsidize lines of steamers and thus tax the people. The bill to pay arrears of pensions which passed a few days ago which he (Beck) believed would take $100,000,000 from the Treasury was an income tax to be levied to meet all thise expenses. Five per cent. upon the incomes of all persons in this country would hardly pay these arrears of pensions. We could not impose additional taxes on our people and call on them to give, give, give. He (Beck) sought to make the American flag supreme on every sea, but he would wipe out all protective tariff laws. He would not interfere with the coastwise trade. Five and a half million dollars have been paid for fisheries for the benefit of New England, but he would no object to that. Kentucky, his own State, paid $30,000 internal reven

A BIG THING.

Some of the Practical Results of the New Pension Bill.

Probably a Hundred Millions Called for.

[Special to Baltimore Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The practical results of the pension bill that just passed the Senate are hard to calculate. In conversation to-day with one perfectly familiar with the workings of the pension bureau, it was learned that instead of $18,000,000 the bill will probably draw on the treasury for something in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. For instance, there are now 40,000 pensioners on the roll. It is estimated at the pension bureau that the average of arrearages, including all the pensioners, will be $600 each, and this item alone will aggregate $24,000,000. It is fair to calculate that the same amount will be required for the widows and children of the deceased pensioners, making a total of at least $50,000,000. This matter was well tested when the pensions for 1812 were up for consideration. It was then estimated that a certain very moderate sum would be required, but the sum finally demanded was four or five times the amount estimated. Under the present bill the pensioners are granted full pay from the date of their discharge at the rate at which they were originally pensioned. The injustice of the whole affair appears in the fact that while a pensioner who applied before these various acts were passed will receive arrearages at the old rate, which was much less than the present, those who have recently applied, or may apply after the passage of the bill, will receive the full amount granted by late acts of Congress. For instance, total blindness or loss of both legs or both arms entitle a pensioner to $72 a month under the bill passed in June last, but a pensioner similarly crippled who had previously applied and had his petition then allowed, can get only the amount allowed from that sum down to $8 which was the sum originally allowed. If we take the case of a man who was crippled in the above manner and never presented his claim we find that he will be entitled to pay at $864 for 13 years, a sum total of $11,232. While there may not be many instances of this kind, they are sufficiently numerous to make the problem interesting, and nothing but time can show how much the government will be involved. The bill repeals section 4717 of the revised statutes, which provides that if a claim for pensions is not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the application and there is no record of the disability alleged, the claim is barred from further prosecution, unless the adjutant general will amend his records, which he has recently declined to do on outside testimony, so that the claims are practically barred. Senator Beck estimates that at least $60,000,000 will be required, but the pension bureau says it is impossible to calculate what the demand will be.

MRS. MARY WILKINS.

Death of an Old Citizen and a Mother in Israel.

Mrs. Mary Wilkins, one of our oldest residents, a well known mother in the church, quietly passed to her eternal home on Saturday afternoon. Though in the seventy-eighth year of her age she was quite active until about a year ago when disease seized her, but through all her suffering she remained bright and cheerful up to the time of her death. Mrs. Mary Wilkins was born in this city and spent most of her long and useful life here. She was the daughter of Hon. John Darragh, the first Mayor of Pittsburgh, and was a sister to Hon. Neal Darragh, who represented this district in Congress many years ago. She was married in early life to John B. Wilkins, who served his country as a Captain of the regular army. For some time Mrs. Wilkins was with her husband when stationed along the northern frontier and participated in many interesting and exciting incidents in the Lake Superior regions. Capt. Wilkins died some thirty or forty years ago. Mrs. Wilkins was the mother of our well known townsman H. Brady Wilkins, Esq., and of Lieut. Col. John B. Wilkins, at present an officer of the United States army.

Mrs. Wilkins was a faithful and consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church, a devout Christian and mother in Isreal, whose walk and conversation have been the admiration of all who had the good fortune to know her. She was foremost in every good work. For many years she was one of the leading managers in the Allegheny Orphan Asylum and she was also connected with different other charitable work.

The funeral services will be held at half past two o'clock this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church. The public is invited to attend. The interment will take place at a later hour and will be private.

HE WILL HANG.

The Ohio Man who Committed Twelve Murders.

Our readers will remember the case of Stephen D. Richards, who was arrested some weeks ago for committing several murders in Nebraska. Richards confessed while in Steubenville to having committed seven murders, but the following intelligence from Lincoln, Neb., under date of Thursday, January 16th says:

Yesterday Stephon D. Richards, the wholesale murderer, on trial at Minden, in Kearney county, was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung April 26th. To-day he was brought here for safe keeping in the Penitentiary. He retains his former jovial demeanor, and was the jolliest man aboard the train coming down. He never flinched or paled when the sentence was passed upon him this morning. He had had pleaded not guilty, but confessed to killing Anderson in self-defense. To-day he confesses to two murders additional, one being a man named Chatfield, another Gerung, both of whom have been missed, but whose fate was never known before. They were killed near Kearney last March, and buried by Richards. This evening he confessed to two more, one buried near the corner of Phelps and Kearney counties, and the other near the Colorado line. This makes twelve murders he has acknowledged, and it is believed by many there are others he will tell about before he hangs. He talks of his approaching execution as though it were a marriage, and is apparently less concerned than any one about him. There does not either appear to be much bravado.

MRS. ELIZABETH REUTTER died in Baltimore on Wednesday. She was one hundred and thirteen years old. The family records, which could by no means have mistaken her for her own grand-mother, show that she was born in the province of Luxemburg, Germany, near the borders of France, in the year 1766. She lived near her birth-place until fifty years of age and then emigrated with her husband to Baltimore. She was a devout Catholic and was enabled to walk to St. James' Church regularly until two Sundays ago. Her death was caused by dropsy.

THE fines levied by the Prussian courts against Cardinal Ledochowski, for infractions of the ecclesiastical law, now amount to $50,000.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMARIZED STATEMENT

OF THE

FISCAL AFFAIRS

OF

ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

For 1878.

Published in accordance with Act of Assembly, approved May 1, 1861, entitled "An Act relative to Allegheny County."

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

Cash on hand January 1, 1878	$ 44,909 26
Interest received on daily balances	7,387 67
Fees and other items from County officers	85,233 90
Fees refunded by election officers	60 00
Official advertising repaid the county	17,882 50
Sales of old iron, brass and paper	49 45
United States for boarding prisoners in the County Jail	1,156 00
Fines, verdict fees, forfeited recognizances and refunded costs from Court of Quarter Sessions	5,007 16
Verdict fees and fine, Court Common Pleas No. 1	762 50
Verdict fees Court of Common Pleas No. 2	740 00
Sales of bridge material	4 72
The several Poor Districts of Allegheny county and others, for maintenance of patients confined in Dixmont Insane Asylum	6,258 50
Fines from Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	67
Gas companies for inspection of gas	7,225 03
Conscience money	13 00
Outstanding warrants for 1878	3 25
Taxes, 1875 and former years	1,071 61
Taxes, 1876	3,501 36
Taxes, 1877	113,380 17
Taxes, 1878	446,037 84
Total receipts on this account for 1878	$740,684 59

Expenditures.

Bonded debt maturing during the year	$ 25,000 00
Interest on bonded debt	99,835 57
Fees and salaries of county officers, clerks and deputies, including traveling expenses of Sheriff's deputies	153,748 18
Transcribing duplicates for Commissioners and Treasurer's offices, City and School districts and Election Registry Lists, &c.	5,803 26
Assessors' pay for assessing valuations, registering voters, &c.	15,333 34
Election expenses	14,317 44
Jail and Workhouse commitments	4,370 85
Coroner's office—Inquests, burial expenses, post mortem examination, &c.	5,508 52
Advertising, printing and stationery	37,321 60
Fuel, light, water rent, insurance, furniture, alterations, repairs, cleaning, &c.	11,130 23
Maintenance of the County Jail building and prisoners	7,680 07
Court of Quarter Sessions (criminal)	57,865 56
Court of Common Pleas No. 1	21,604 16
Court of Common Pleas No. 2	20,246 80
Supreme Court	1,573 39
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	48,998 09
Sinking Fund	25,000 00
County Bridges	27,021 79
County Roads	1,427 90
Pennsylvania Reform School	16,936 27
Western Penitentiary	5,024 76
Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont	6,705 75
Law Library	2,205 51
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	1,902 53
Gas Inspection	7,344 47
Contingent Fund	4,286 65
Outstanding warrants of other years paid in 1878	27 15
Total expenditures for 1878	$628,270 10
Cash in County Treasury belonging to this fund January 1, 1879	112,414 49
	$740,684 59
Total receipts from taxes	$563,990 98
Unemployed balance	112,414 49
Net cost of the County Government to tax payers, including payment of county debt and the quota of State taxes assessed to the county	$451,576 49

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND.

Receipts.

Balance in Fund January 1, 1878	$231,476 52
From licenses during 1878	70,199 00
	$301,675 52

Expenditures.

Warrants of the Board of Prison Inspectors	$ 243 00
Balance in Fund January 1, 1879	301,432 52
	$301,675 52

POOR FUND.

For those districts not included in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Receipts.

From taxes 1878 and former years	$ 51,488 04

Expenditures.

Balance due County Treasurer, January 1, 1878	$ 2,716 83
Warrants of the Directors of the County Home	40,717 38
Balance in Fund, January 1, 1879	8,053 83
	$ 51,488 04

SINKING FUND.

Receipts.

Balance in Fund, January 1, 1878	$ 245 50
Interest on bonds, P. R. R. Co.	342 00
Redemption of bonds, P. R. R. Co.	6,000 00
Annual appropriation	25,000 00
Overdraft on County Treasurer	85 72
	$ 31,673 22

Expenditures.

Warrants of the Sinking Fund Commissioners for Allegheny county compromise bonds purchased and cancelled to the amount of $34,089 07	$ 31,673 22

Recapitulation of Balances in County Treasury, January 1, 1879.

General Account		$ 112,414 49
Liquor License Fund Account		301,432 52
Poor Fund Account		8,053 83
		$ 421,900 84
Less overdraft of Sinking Fund Commissioners	$ 85 72	
Amount of Liquor License Fund held by injunction out of the control of the county, through pending litigation with the State of Pennsylvania	254,543 25	
		$ 254,628 97
Balance cash in County Treasury, January 1, 1879		$ 167,271 87

County Debt.

Total January 1, 1878	$1,959,580 60
Total January 1, 1879	1,891,467 63
Reduction during 1878	$ 59,112 97

NOTE.—A statement in pamphlet form, embracing all of the foregoing items in detail, may be had on application at this office on or about March 1, 1879.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 1, 1879.

ja18:2t-W-1t

GOODS MUST BE SOLD!

In order to CLOSE OUT the Stock of Goods, they have been MARKED AT PRICES that will sell them, many of them at less than half their value.

Fur Hoods	25c
Muff and Boa	$1 66
Black Shetland Shawls	$1 66
Children's Coats	50c
Ladies' Jackets	25c
Brocke Scarfs	25c
Children's Fleeced Hose	10c
Ear Muffs	25c
Men's Merino ½ Hose	12c
Kid Gloves, reduced from	$1 00 to 50c
Black Cashmere, reduced from	1c a yard up
Children's Velvet Leggins	75c
Children's Woolen Leggins	25c
Clark's Cotton	55c
Zephyr Worsted	12½c
Ribbons	5 and 10c per yard
Soiled Laundried Shirts	75c and $1 00
Linen Handkerchiefs, 4 for	25c

BIG BARGAINS in Underwear, Suspenders, Trimmings, Notions, Embroideries, Hosiery, Hamburg Embroideries and Millinery, at

CARLISLE'S, 37 Fifth Ave.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Good News to All!

—AT—

C. D. SIMEN'S.

PRICES LOWER AND LOWER!

BARGAINS in Ladies' Shoes,

BARGAINS in Misses' Shoes,

BARGAINS in Men's Boots and Shoes,

BARGAINS in Boys' Boots and Shoes,

BARGAINS in Children's Boots and Shoes

AND

BARGAINS in Ladies', Men's, Misses' and Children's Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Children's Rubber Overshoes,	7 to 10½	25c
Misses' "	11 to 2	30c
Ladies' "	3 to 7	35c
Men's "	6 to 11	60c
Men's Rubber Boots		$2 50
Ladies' Lasting Foxed Gaiters	90c and	1 25
Ladies' A. C. heavy Seamless Shoes		85c
Ladies' A. C. heavy strong Shoes		1 25
Ladies' Genuine Calf Shoes		1 45
Ladies' Imt. Goat Side Lace Shoes		1 50
Ladies' Imt. Goat heavy Sewed Lace Shoes		1 25
Ladies' Turkey Mor. High Laced Shoes		1 50
Ladies' fine grain Button Shoes		1 50
Ladies' Lasting Kid Foxed Button Shoes		1 50
Ladies' fine Turkey Mor. Button Shoes		1 75
Ladies' fine Kid Button Shoes		2 00
Children's Red Top Boots, 6 to 9		85c
Youths' heavy Sole Boots, 10 to 13		1 20
Boys' heavy Sole Boots, 1 to 5		1 50
Boys' heavy Brogans, 1 to 5		1 00
Men's heavy Brogans	$1 and	1 25
Men's High Lace Shoes		1 25
Men's B Calf Cong. Gaiters	$1 25 and	1 50
Men's B Calf Box-toe Gaiters, sewed		1 75
Men's A Calf Buckle and Lace Shoes		1 50
Men's Working Boots	$1 65 and	2 00
Men's genuine Calf Boots		2 25
Men's heavy sole saddle seam Kip Boots		2 50
Men's heavy Calf Top Sole Boots		2 75
Men's fine Calf Dress Boots		3 00
Gents' fine Calf Dress Sewed Boots		3 25
Men's Hob Nail and Miners' Shoes		1 45
Men's French Kip Boots		3 00

AND MANY EXTRA BARGAINS, at

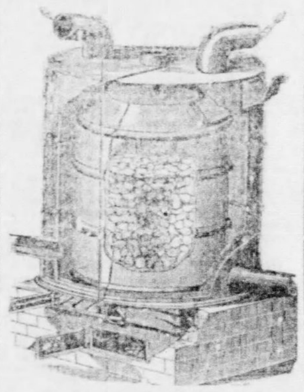
78 OHIO STREET,

ja22:TTS&W ALLEGHENY, PA.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Fiery Furnace,



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BOSTON RANGE,

The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

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COOK STOVES!

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

LAUNDRY STOVES.

Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.

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Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.

Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels

206 AND 208

Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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DUNCAN, CAMPBELL & CO.

Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND ENAMELLED GLASS

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, **No. 110 WATER STREET,** between Wood and Smithfield. was W

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1879—105th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its FIRST GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximation Prizes of $300 2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of $200 1,800
99 Approximation Prizes of $100 9,900

1,327 Prizes, amounting to $110,400

Reasonable corresponding agents wanted at prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,

P. O. BOX 692, New Orleans, Louisiana

Or to

H. L. PLUM,

319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of G. NEALIS and P. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

ja5:ew8tos&Wsp:ja18

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo. nov13:1yW

SPECIAL NOTICES

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

no25:eod&Wno30-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.—

Application for a Bank Charter.

This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13, 1876, an application will be made for a Charter, or Certificate, of incorporation to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February 1, A. D. 1879.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.

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MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, OR CHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office will show, has life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the book entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than $1 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most eminent and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a mas- terpiece of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF**

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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, HERNIA, ALL URINARY DISEASES, AND SYPHILITIC OR MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, SKIN OR BONES, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As Emissions, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Coughs, Indigestion, Constipation, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Sexual Power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young married or single. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

83 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. no14:4Wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth street, Cincinnati, O. de5-d&Wly

SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL OF ALL KINDS OF

Winter Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and Holiday Slippers,

At Prices Far Below Any Others in the City.

Ladies' Cloth Lined Slippers from 50c up.
Ladies Fancy Slippers from 85c up.
Gents' " " " $1 00 up.
Gents' Extra Fancy Silk Worked Slippers, $1 25 up.
Gents' Extra Fancy Silk Worked Pat. Sea Quarter Slippers at $1 50.
Ladies' Wool Lined Leather Foxed Shoes at $1 00 up.
Men's Gen. Calf Boots reduced from $2 50 to $2 25.
Men's Extra Fine Calf Sewed Boots reduced from $3 50 to $3 00.
Men's Extra Fine Calf Top Sole Sewed Boots reduced from $4 00 to $3 50, and all other Winter Boots, Shoes and Rubbers at a Great Reduction in Prices. ☞ CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF that all we advertise is just what we say, at

JOHN KALBFELL'S

CENTRAL BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

138 SMITHFIELD STREET,

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$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks often realizes a profit of one hundred per cent. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. no28:TTS&Wly

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:wly

Stammering Cured!

Address, G. WALTER DALE,
CURRY INSTITUTE,
Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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THE FORGED TITLE.

The Louisiana Certificates on Which Hayes Rests his Title.

The Forgeries on Which the 8-to-7's Awarded the Presidency.

[New York Sun.]

There never has been the least moral doubt that when Kellogg signed what is known as the second set of certificates for electors of Louisiana, to correct the errors which rendered the first set worthless, he knew that several names were forged to that paper, if he was not directly a party to the forgery.

Everybody knows now that the date of the certificates was fabricated to correspond with the rejected original, which Returning Board Anderson had carried to Washington, and which Mr. Ferry, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, had told him was irregular in form and therefore invalid. It had already been proven that Anderson opened this certificate in Washington, where he consulted with the Republican chiefs as to the exact form, and then hurried back to New Orleans to procure the paper upon which the Electoral Commission acted finally. A. B. Levisee swore before the Potter Committee that his signature to the second set was a palpable forgery, and Kelly, the colored man, who was Kellogg's messenger at the time, and had charge of the room where the forgeries were perpetrated, recently swore that to his knowledge the name of Oscar Joffrion was also forged.

When the Potter Committee were at New Orleans ten days ago, diligent inquiry was made for others of the Hayes electors about whose signatures there is also distrust. Yet additional testimony on this point is not necessary, and the case would not be strengthened if every name to the second certificate was shown to have been forged. Levisee, who now holds the office of sub-revenue agent in San Francisco, and was probably assigned to that remote service so as to be out of the way, has established one forgery in his own person, and Kelly has proved another.

The difference between the two certificates from Louisiana is that the first pretended to verify a fraudulent result of the election for President by genuine signatures, while the second repeats the fraudulent attestation by forged signatures, and this second paper was the one adopted by the Commission as the means of declaring Hayes President. So that the astounding fact will go into history that the eight electoral votes of Louisiana were in the first instance stolen by conspiracy and fraud; and in the second instance, that the certificate declaring this result, being vitiated by barefaced forgery, was yet solemnly adjudicated as valid, because the eight-by-seven Commission determined that they would not go behind the face of the forged paper!

Honest thinking-men may be deluded or confused by a conflict of testimony in regard to the vote of Louisiana, based upon the stories of intimidation and violence, artfully constructed to mislead the unwary and to deceive the tens of thousands who accept at second hand the assurances of party managers and party papers. But putting all that entirely out of view, the astounding fact yet stands, that the whole administration of forty-five millions of people, the public policy, the treasury and its mighty operations, the vast patronage of the Government, and the hundred thousand offices at home and abroad, are to-day in the hands of a man who was not elected at all; and that even the fraudulent title by which he claims to be President rests upon a forgery!

ATTACKED BY GRIZZLIES.

Four of Which Ferocious Animals a Hunter Kills in as Many Minutes.

[From the Trinity (Cal.) Journal, 3d.]

Several weeks ago, in the neighborhood of Hettenshaw, in this county, a remarkable bear hunt occurred. It appears that Dr. Stanley, while on a visit to Hettenshaw, expressed an earnest desire to go

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MISINTERPRETATION.

"I want a Parian statuette,
In new design," she said;
"How will that do?" the clerk inquired,
As pointing up o'er head.

She looked, and lo! a Venus fair,
Of most voluptuous limb—
"You nasty man!" she fairly screamed,
As frowning sore on him.

"I may deserve," he stammered forth,
"A punishment condign—
But really, marm, I tho't you asked
Me for a nude design!"
—*St. Louis Journal.*

THE fashion plates that come from Paris are colored mostly in the prisons by female convicts.

"WHAT is the animal that comes nearest a woman?" An ungallant individual says "A monkey." "No." What then?" "A man."

SENATOR MAXEY, who has visited Texas during the recess, says that her cotton crop now being sent to market will exceed a million bales.

IN his journey toward Tashkend the Ameer is preceded by nine elephants and two thousand horses, carrying his women, treasure and baggage.

CHARLES G. LELAND ("Hans Breitman") has just completed for a London magazine a short novel, entitled "Ebenezer," in which all the characters are American negroes.

EX-VICE-President COLFAX told a reporter the other day that he thinks Mr Washburn is about as prominent a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination now as any one.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is a very skillful whist player, and author of the article on whist in Johnson's Encyclopedia. Taken altogether or in detail, a very wonderful man is the little Georgian.

BOSTON will have a Carnival of Authors, in Music Hall, on the 22d inst. There will be a Tennyson booth, a Dickens booth, a Bryant booth, a Goethe booth, and so on in numbers without number. Pretty girls, of course. Music, naturally.

THE marriage of the Duke of Connaugh will be solemnized at Windsor Castle about the 13th of March, the ceremony, originally fixed for February, having been postponed a month in consequence of the death of the Grand Duchess of Hesse.

MR. A. J. DUFFIELD of England, has just completed a new translation of "Don Quixote." The book will be accompanied by notes and illustrations of peculiar value; and the author has received permission to dedicate it to Mr. Gladstone.

THE possibilities of the telephone may be imagined from the fact that *whispering* was distinctly heard one day last week between Indianapolis and Chicago, 210 miles. Railroad men in these two cities recognized each other by their voices.

P. T. BARNUM hardly likes the idea of descending into the United States Senate from his present high perch as a great moral showman, but says: "If the State of Connecticut wants my services she can have them, and the public will find their work is diligently attended to by a live man."

IN Washington society there are ten young ladies belonging to Cabinet families. Secretary Evarts has three daughters, Secretary Schurz has two, the Secretary of the Navy two, the Secretary of War and Post master General one each, and the Attorney General, who is a bachelor, is represented by his niece.

THE physician who is attending Justice Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, says that though his patient is improving he fears that he will never recover the use of his side. His mind is perfectly clear, but while he can answer questions with "Yes" or "No," he cannot connect sentences.

FOR some years it has been a pet idea of Senator Conkling's to make Mr. Alonzo B. Cornell Governor of New York. This year he will probably come a little nearer to it than usual, as a Governor is to be chosen, Conkling owns the party machinery, and Cornell was some time ago thrown out of a job by the President.

PRINCESS LOUISE entertained the Sunday school children of Ottawa at Rideau Hall on Tuesday night. Her Royal Highness and the ladies of the vice-regal household served up a stunning supper to the little ones, the regular servants being dispensed with. If the Princess keeps on getting Democratic in this way we'll have to call her Mrs. Lorne, or Lou, or something like that.

THE late Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester, for twenty-two years Vicar of the great manufacturing city of Leeds, thought that the working classes cared very little for religion. "There is," said he, "much hatred of the Church among the working people as an aristocratic institution, but there is no love of dissent. The prevalent feeling with them is that all religion is humbug, and that we each support it as a party."

MAJOR POMPEY CLARK, who carried a canteen for General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans, took a drink of Bourbon at his home in Winchester, Ky., last summer and at once keeled over—dead. So the bystanders thought, but the Major returned to life in two or three hours. Last Saturday the Major died, sure enough, so surely that they buried him on Monday. He was a famous old darkey—with heels that could hear a fiddle five miles off.

A STORY is told of General Mite, one of the "Midgets," who have been on exhibition in Washington. His agent made arrangements for a private exhibition of the Midgets at the Executive Mansion, without having informed the dwarfs of his purpose. When General Mite heard of it he expressed great indignation, said that he was a Democrat; that Mr. Hayes was not lawfully elected President, and refused to visit the White House.

THE Washington correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *State* says that if Southern Senators were "solid" the Texas Pacific Railroad bill would certainly get through the Senate, but he adds plaintively: "On this subject, strangely enough, the South is not 'solid.' Spencer is counted against; Gordon and Morgan are doubtful. The Maryland Senators are against it, and there are others undecided."

BALKED in their efforts to propagate their theories by the instrumentality of clubs and newspapers, the German Socialists have lately endeavored to convey their doctrines by means of song; but in this they have again been thwarted. The Hamburg police have just forbidden the circulation of a series of ditties. The Emperor is following the Socialist movement with great attention, and receives in audience almost every morning Herr von Madai, the head of the Berlin police.

WASHINGTON.

The Question of Army Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, January 18.

THE PENSION BILL.

The Senate yesterday passed the House bill of last session to pay arrearages of pensions. The bill passed the House by more than a two-thirds vote, and there were only four votes against it in the Senate. While the bill is no more than a piece of buncombe, it is rather serious buncombe, as it is estimated it will take over $20,000,000 out of the Treasury. When the bill passed the House no one supposed it would go through the Senate, but it seems that there were but four Senators who had the nerve to stand against it.

As the bill has passed both Houses by such an overwhelming vote the veto of the President would be of no avail. It is said that some pensioners will receive as large an amount of back pensions as $6,000, and that the average will be $500. A pensioner put on the rolls to-day will receive under the bill his full pension from the time he was discharged, a period which would run back from 13 to 15 years. The question is where is the $20,000,000 to come from? It is not in the Treasury to spare, and members of Congress will not be inclined to levy additional taxes to meet the obligation.

GARFIELD'S ARMY BILL.

Gen. Garfield has prepared a substitute for the Army bill, which has received the approval of officers representing the several branches of the service. It has the merit of brevity, containing only six sections. The substance of these is as follows: First, Directions of the Secretary of War to the army shall be deemed to be orders of the President, and shall be respected and obeyed accordingby. Second, The General commanding the army shall have the assistance of all staff corps to the army, to enable him to be informed at all times of the material and supplies on hand, and of the condition of appropriations for the various military purposes. Third, The President shall perfect a plan by which all officers of the line below Major, except the medical corps, shall be transferred from one branch of the service to another, so that every officer shall have experience in each branch, promotion in all cases to be by senority, except where the board pronounces an officer unfit for advancement. Fourth, The army to consist of 25,000, of thirty-four regiments, twenty infantry, ten cavalry and four artillery, and the President is authorized to distribute men to complete the organization. Fifth, All officers who, by long and faithful service are entitled to be retired, may elect to leave the army absolutely, taking one year's pay of their grade for every five years' service, or they may be retired as at present. Sixth, This section is for the repealing of conflicting laws. The bill does not reduce either line or staff.

DESTINATION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

In relation to the demand for standard silver dollars, about which there is great interest just now, the largest order was for $10,000 from Pittsburgh, Pa. Two orders were for $5,000 each from Manchester and Columbus, Ohio. Of $2,000 orders there were five from Springfied, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich.; two from Mansfield, Pa., and Beaufort, S C. The remainder were $1,000 orders from the following points: Brookville, Ind.; Clinton, Mich.; Springfield, Manchester, Cambridge, Youngstown, Canton, Alliance and McConnellsville, Ohio; Preston, Creston, Mason City, Marble Rock and Dubuque, Iowa; Mansfield, Pa.; Breckinridge, Mo.; Jacksonville, Monmouth and Princeton, Kansas; Joliet and Kankakee, Ill.

It will be seen that, with the exception of one order from South Carolina and two from Pennsylvania, every order is from the West. Indeed, the great bulk of all silver ordered has gone West. The orders to-day were large, amounting to $25,000.

In response to an inquiry why Treasurer Gilfillan did not pay silver to Congressmen, and Government employes and for coupons, he replied that these parties did not want silver on account of its weight, and he disliked to force it on them, fearing to be held responsible for the profanity which members of Congress would certainly indulge in. A year's salary would weigh over three hundred pounds.

STATE VS. FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN ALABAMA.

Information has been received at the Department of Justice of the arrest by a warrant of State or municipal authority in Alabama of United States District Attorney Mayer and United States Marshal Turner, the latter being now in jail and the former having been released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by United States District Judge Bruce. The circumstances are that the Municipal or State courts in Selma, issued a subpœna to District Attorney Mayer, Marshal Turner and Dimmock, Clerk of the Court, commanding them to appear and bring before it the ballot box and ballots used in elections last November. These ballot boxes and ballots were at the time in question being used by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Montgomery, as evidence in certain cases therein, finding an indictment for violations of the election laws of the United States. The State Court assumed that they were required by it at Selma for similar uses in certain cases for violation of State election laws. The officers made due return to the process served upon them, to the effect that ballot boxes and ballots were not in their possession or under their personal control, but were in the custody of the United States Circuit Court. When the process had been thus returned to the State Court, the judge of the latter instantly issued writs of attachment for the bodies of Mayer and Turner, and directed their commitment for contempt. District Attorney Mayer, at this juncture, telegraphed Attorney General Devens for instructions and was advised to prepare himself for release under a writ of *habeas corpus* in the event of the execution of the threat to arrest him. This he did, and being arrested at Huntsville last Saturday whither he had gone in attendance on his official duty he was released on a writ issued by Judge Bruce. But Marshal Turner, who was not thus forewarned was arrested and committed to jail. At latest accounts he was yet in custody and under the laws of the State regulating commitments for contempt of State courts would remain in confinement for five days subject to immediate recommitment as soon as released for another five days so long as the contempt rests against him. Meanwhile the ballot boxes and ballots remain in possession of the United States Court and the case in which they are to be used as evidence has been adjourned till April.

CROOKEDNESS IN THE INDIAN OFFICE.

Owing to the difference of opinion regarding transactions of certain business in the Indian office, William M. Leeds, Chief Clerk of that office, has been suspended for thirty days, during which time there will be an investigation on the existing difficulties.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, authorized Mr Muldrow to prepare a bill for the redemption of the trade dollar at par, and to prohibit its further circulation in the United States. The question whether its coinage for export shall be permitted in future, was not disposed of. Vance was authorized to report a bill, introduced by Cummings, to provide for the resumption, in legal tenders, of subsidiary silver coin and for re-issue thereof.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

Sam Cook was hanged in Greenville, Alabama, on Friday for the murder of Primus Caldwell two years ago.

A Pendleton (Oregon) dispatch says the third of the Indian murderers was hanged on Friday. He protested his innocence to the last.

The lower house of the Louisiana Legislature has repealed the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company by a vote of 63 to 20.

On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, all the business portion of the town of Allensville, Kentucky, was destroyed. Loss $35,000.

S. M. Mills & Co., said to be brokers for Jay Gould and other well known operators, have suspended. Northwest advanced too rapidly for the bears.

The Jefferson county (Ark.) jail, at Pine Bluff, burned on Saturday night. The prisoners were removed uninjured. The prisoners fired the building.

A memorial to Congress is being extensively signed in Chicago by leading merchants and manufacturers, asking early and favorable action on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

A Hong Kong telegram reports that Lawrence O. Hall, the clerk who embezzled about $40,000 from London and San Francisco banks, was arrested on his arrival by the steamer Oceanic.

The call of ten per cent. of the subscriptions to the Exposition fund in Cincinnati has had the effect to bring in, in some cases, entire subscriptions, in many others 25 and 50 per cent., so that there now appears to be no doubt of the completion of the buildings, and the opening of the Exposition in August next.

George Smith, living near Bellefontaine, Ohio, has been bleeding continuously from the nose for four weeks without any permanent relief, all remedies used having but little effect. A man similarly affected there some time since saved his life by grasping his proboscis and holding on like grim death for twenty-four hours.

The Teller Committee have left New Orleans for Charleston. Before leaving, it was ordered United States Commissioner Lane take testimony of witnesses not examined for Natchitoches, Tensas and Calahoula parishes; that Morris Marni represent the majority, and B. F. Jonas the minority. The testimony so taken will be transmitted to Chairman Teller, and treated as if taken by the committee.

Lieutenant Governor Hull of Florida, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury at Jacksonville on the charge of conspiracy, with others, in obtaining false returns of the election in Brevard county. Hull was the Democratic candidate for Congress at the late election from the Second district, and holds a certificate of election from the Governor. He is presiding over the Senate at Tallahassee, and telegraphs that he will arrive in Jacksonville without service of warrant.

The scout, Girard, testified on Saturday before the Reno inquiry, giving a lengthy account of the movements of troops on the day of the Custer massacre, describing the condition and situation of the battle field and mentioning the various orders given. The witness believed the fighting force of the Indians was 2,500 to 3,000 warriors. They heard several volleys of from fifty to a hundred shots each on the other side of the village at about the time the order was given, "Every man to his horse!" Reno's force at that word left the wood where they were stationed, and in ten or fifteen minutes they saw Custer's command, or what he believed to be that command. He thought the force of 150 men ought to have held the Indians in check some time.

THE NINETEENTH.

Bergen Pays the Penalty of His Crime Yesterday.

How He Spent His Last Hours—Remarkable Coolness on the Scaffold.

POTTSVILLE, January 16.—Martin Bergen was hanged at 10:40 this morning for the murder of Patrick Burns, at Tuscarora, Pa., April 15, 1870. He is the nineteenth Mollie Maguire already hanged for murder in this State. Two others, Peter McManus and John O'Neill, the alleged murderers of Hesser, at Shamokin, December, 1875, are yet to be dealt with.

HIS LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.

Bergen's wife was with him much of yesterday and last evening. At midnight he retired, but passed little time in sleep, praying the greater part of the night. At four o'clock he dressed and continued his devotion until about six, when he took leave of his old companions and fellow prisoners, and was joined again by his wife. At seven o'clock the priests arrived, and mass was offered, which occupied till about nine. Bergen then ate some bread and butter and eggs, and drank a cup of coffee, and immediately afterward resumed his devotion.

At 10:37 those authorized to be present assembled in front of the scaffold. The gallows were erected this morning in the northeast corner of the jail yard in the same place that eight of the Mollies have been swung into eternity. The procession was formed in the corridor, and headed by Sheriff Motz and Warden King, marched down the prison yard. Father Gallagher and Brennan were on either side of the condemned, who bore a lighted candle in his hand. Behind were the prisoner's counsel, deputies and jury.

MOUNTS THE SCAFFOLD WITH ELASTIC STEP.

Bergen mounted the scaffold quickly, and with a firm step and smiling faintly, as he turned toward the Sheriff. The latter asked whether he had anything to say. He replied "I have nothing at all to say. I will die like a game man. That is all I have to say." When his wrists were ironed he kissed the crucifix, and then fastened it behind his vest, having previously held it in his hand. After the rope and cap had been adjusted he called after Warden King, who was leaving the scaffold, to come back and shake hands. This was done, and at 10:40 the drop fell. Only a few convulsive movements were perceptible.

A quarter of a minute after the drop fell the pulse ran up to 160, but gradually died away, and in four and a half minutes respiration ceased. At 10:50 Bergen was declared dead, and cut down. The body will be taken to Shenandoah this afternoon, and will be buried there on Saturday. The coolness displayed on the scaffold by Bergen exceeded that of the other Mollie Maguires, and excited much comment.

I HAVE for many years past used in my own family, and recommended to the families of my congregation, as the best remedy I know of for Coughs, Colds and Insipient Consumption, Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills as a remedy for Costiveness, Biliousness and Impurity of the Blood. My confidence in the great value of these medicines, increases the longer I use them and observe their wonderful health-restoring effects. They have given universal satisfaction in all the families to whom I have recomended them.—*Rev. Dr. Dowling late Pastor of Bearean, Baptist Church, New York.*

MWS.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Final Passage of the Bill Granting Arrears of Pensions.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1879

SENATE.

The morning hour having expired by unanimous consent, unfinished business being the bill to amend the patent laws was laid aside informally that the Senate might continue with the bill granting arrears of pensions. Considerable discussion ensued and a number of amendments were offered which were rejected.

Mr. MORRILL said the passage of the bill would impose additional burdens on the treasury. The expenses of the government were greater during the last six months than they were during the corresponding months of 1877. Should this pension bill be passed there would be a deficit in our revenues this year. Should it be passed the Senate ought to provide for the Treasury issuing bonds to meet the burden.

Mr. SAULSBURY though the bill was one of doubtful propriety. At least he would do no injustice to the soldiers, but the Government had been liberal to its soldiers, and this bill proposed to give them a mere gratuity thirteen years after the close of the war. Every person entitled to pension had received one. While the Government was generous to the soldier it should be just to the people who had been taxed beyond the people of any other country on the face of the earth. He thought the Government had provided for the soldier, and he desired to see some legislation to relieve the burdens of the people.

Mr. KERNAN said if he thought the bill was a gratuity, he would vote against it. He regarded it as a just obligation. He admitted that there was heavy taxation, and he would join his friend (Saulsbury) in securing economy, but he would not strike the first blow at the pensioners of the Government. There were plenty of opportunities to save millions in other ways.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 44, nays 4.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The bill as it passed reads as follows:

An act to provide that all pensions on account of death or wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, which have been granted or which shall hereafter be granted, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge from service of the United States for the payment of arrears of pensions, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating pensions, or may hereafter be granted in consequence of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the war of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted in said service during said war of the rebellion, shall commence from the date of death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim has been, or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having a prior title to such pensions, provided the pension for the intervening time for which arrears of pension are hereby granted shall be the same as for the month for which pension was originally granted.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of arrears of pensions hereby granted, as will be necessary to cause to be paid to such pensioners, or if the pensioners shall have died, to persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pension as the pensioner may be or would have been entitled to under this act.

SEC. 3. That section 4,717 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that no claim for pension not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same shall be admitted without recorded evidence from the War or Navy Department of injury or disease which resulted in disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made, provided that in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars further prosecution of the claim, the claimant may present, through the Pension Office, to the Adjutant General of the Army or the Surgeon General of the Navy evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty, and if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted, he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of pensions and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed, be the and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4.—No claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for arrears of pension.

SEC. 5.—That all acts or part of acts so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Not having been amended by the Senate, it now goes to the President for his signature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the regular order to be the consideration of the bill reported last night from the Committee of Ways and Means to facilitate the funding of the national debt, and the pending question to be on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MILLS asked Mr. WOOD to yield for the amendment subjecting all bonds hereafter issued to taxation.

Mr. WOOD declined to yield for the purpose, and the bill passed without division.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Upon reassembling, the memorial services in honor of the late Prof. Joseph Henry were held in the presence of a vast audience. Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet, Chief Justice Waite and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the United States Senate, the alumni of Princeton College and members of various societies with which Prof. Henry had been associated occupied seats on the floor as did also a number of ladies. After an opening prayer by Dr. McCosh of Princeton, addresses were delivered by Mr. Wheeler (reading the address of Senator Hamlin, who was unable to be present), Senator Withers, Profs. Gray of Howard, and Rogers of Boston, Representatives Garfield, and Cox of New York, and General Sherman. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Byron Sunderland, and the invited guests having retired the House adjourned.

IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

Sentence of the Court on Kate Cobb on Friday Last.

"I Am Innocent of the Crime With Which I Have Been Charged."

NORWICH, CT., January 17.—The court convened again this morning with a large crowd in attendance, many of them women, to hear the sentence of Kate M. Cobb. Soon after Judge Culver took his place on the bench, Mrs. Cobb, accompanied by her mother and a lady friend, was brought into court and assigned a seat in the middle of the room facing the judges. She exhibited the same calm exterior she had shown throughout the trial, and which is the wonder of all who have seen it. Never before in the history of crime in this State has such remarkable endurance been shown by a person accused of crime and on trial for his life. In every respect Mrs. Cobb's demeanor and bearing in court were admirable, and in conversation with a correspondent State Attorney Waller said, just previous to the conviction, "You have said nothing in Kate Cobb's behalf which was not more than deserved." But such is the wonderful bitterness against the woman in this community that even her manner and especially her self control are construed into evidence of guilt. No greater outside pressure could have been brought to bear for the conviction of an accused person than was brought to bear against her. Even a doubt as to whether the offence had been proved would not be tolerated, and the jury could not fail to be brought under this influence. Indeed, the looseness of the practice in this State is something amazing. Throughout the trial the jurors came and went at their pleasure, and were necessarily brought into contact with every shade of opinion outside of the court room. Living in cheap boarding houses in the village, most of them must have heard the subject discussed even more earnestly outside of court than in it, and been made to feel that Norwich expected every juror to do his duty. Conviction was a prime necessity in the Norwich mind, and conviction for the capital crime if possible. It was not the evidence that was depended upon so much as a dogmatic purpose to convict, and one could not help feeling that this purpose impregnated the atmosphere, whatever may have been his views of the weight of the testimony.

KATE'S DEMEANOR IN COURT.

The scene in the court room this morning was singularly devoid of dramatic interest. Everybody sat and looked at the bench with closed mouth and almost bated breath. It was known that the final blow was to fall, but its severity had been measured beforehand, and the most calm and unmoved, apparently, among those who were awaiting it was Kate Cobb herself. It was only the observant, scrutinizing eye that could detect any change in the woman. Unmoved, and apparently immovable, it was plain to those who scanned her keenly that she was suffering as only such women can suffer. Her face no longer wore that bright look of expectation and confidence which had lit up her countenance during the trial. The elasticity of step and movement was gone. Her full figure seemed shrinking into a gaunt and bony caricature of her former self. Kate Cobb, the convicted felon, was only a skeleton of the Katie Cobb who had so earnestly denied the accusations of her paramour, and so steadfastly defied the hard fate that was impending over her. Thus she sat in Court this morning, waiting for the final blow, with a dull and despairing sadness that was inexpressibly mournful. Slowly Mr. Waller rose and intimated to the Court that Bishop's trial could not take place until March, and that then he would probably be tried for the murder of his wife, and not on the joint indictment under which the woman had been convicted. Unmoved she heard the slow and tortuous judges clothe and conceal thoughts, and when Judge Culver turned to her and addressed her she was still calm and unmoved as before. Not a sigh escaped her, not even a nerve was seen to twitch as the Court began to pronounce the sentence of the law, although she could not fail to know that every eye was upon her, and that every heart about her was beating tumultuously—some in sympathy and some in hate.

THE SENTENCE.

In measured and parental tones Judge Culver began. He spoke of his duty in this case as one of the most painful he had ever been called upon to discharge. He then recited to her the story of her indictment and its result, and told her that the law allowed him no discretion in the matter. "It is sad to me," he said, "to see a woman of your age, fairly educated, with unusual mental endowments, a mother, a daughter, in your position." Then the Court spoke of the testimony in the case, and said it was completely in the hands of the jury. "They have found against you," he said, "and a person of your intelligence must know that the evidence was very strong." Judge Culver also referred to her prospective prison life, advising her that if she obeyed the rules she would be treated kindly, and telling her that she would have books to read and religious instruction suited to her condition. Advising her for the future to put her trust in a higher Power than any earthly tribunal he then sentenced her to the State Prison for the period of her natural life. Rising, she then walked feebly out of the court room, picking her steps through the throng on her way to the living tomb from which she is no more to emerge alive. The shadow of her great sorrow had settled down upon her at last, never to be lifted again, and the only silver lining to the cloud which hung over her was her own heroic endurance of an ordeal the most terrible which a woman can undergo.

A CARD FROM MRS. COBB.

NORWICH, January 17.—*To the Public:* In view of the fact that up to the present time I have kept silence, except when on the witness stand, in regard to my connection with the crime of which I have been accused, I have been requested by gentlemen connected with the public press to make some further statement than I yet have with regard to the matter. I have only to say, that believing that the innocence of which I was conscious would be vindicated, and acting under advice of my counsel, I remained silent until the time of my trial. At the trial, I told, as my oath as witness bound me to do, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. On the testimony of a perjurer together with that of other witnesses against me, some of whom were mistaken in their statements, the jury have found me guilty. I do not call in question the honesty of this verdict. I can only say that it is a mistaken one; and protest most solemnly that I am innocent of the crime with which I have been charged and of which I have been convicted.

[Signed] KATE M. COBB.

MOVING FOR A NEW TRITL.

There will be a motion for a new trial, of course, based on exceptions to the rulings and charge of the Court, but it is more than likely that the motion will be denied, and then will begin the long and dreary term of life sentence at Wethersfield. Even Kate Cobb's enemies cannot rejoice that one as spotless as she was up to the time of her acquaintance with Bishop has in two short years met with so sad a fate.

SENATOR BUTLER'S SEAT.

A Republican Determination to Attempt to Give It to Corbin.

[N. Y. dispatch to World.]

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Radical leaders in the Senate, after much backing and filling and numerous delays, have finally determined to attempt before adjournment to unseat Senator Butler of South Carolina, and make D. T. Corbin Senator from that State for the next three years. At the meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day Mr. Wadleigh said that a report had been informally agreed upon by the majority declaring that Corbin was entitled, upon the merits of the case, to the seat in the Senate occupied by Butler. A minority report, in opposition to the views entertained by the Republican members of the Committee, will soon be prepared and formal action will probably be taken upon each of the reports of the committee next week. When action is taken on the case in the Senate another bitter debate on sectional issues is anticipated. In December, 1877, Senator Butler was given the seat to which he is entitled by the Senate without the formality of a report on the case from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The contest between Butler and Corbin had been previously referred to that committee, but the Republican members thereof combined to prevent action in the matter and the higher authority very properly settled the matter. Kellogg was seated as Senator from Louisiana about the same time, but a majority of the Elections Committee declared that he was entitled to his seat on the merits of his case. After the Senate had finally disposed of the matter the Republican members of the committee insisted upon continuing their investigation of the subject, and they now agree that Corbin is entitled on the merits of the case to the seat occupied by Butler. The point at issue in the Butler-Corbin contest is as to the constitution of the South Carolina Legislature. The constitution of the State provides that a majority of the members of the Legislature shall compose a quorum. There are 124 members of the Legislature, and 65 of them voted for and elected Butler to the Senate. The Republicans choose to interpret the plain wording of the constitution as meaning a majority of those declared by the Canvassing Board elected to be a quorum, and on 59 votes they sent Corbin to Washington to contest Corbin's claim. The Republican Senators having wooed Sharon from the far West to come to Washington rely upon his vote to seat Corbin. Patterson and Conover, it is hoped by the Republicans, will decline to vote with the Democrats, as they did when Butler was seated. There is no reason to believe that either of them will change his vote, and Senator Davis of Illinois, who did not vote on Butler's case a year ago, will now vote against the seating of Corbin on the ground that the whole matter has once been adjudicated.

IT PROVES A MURDER.

Death of C. R. Jacoby and His Dying Statement.

Arrest of James Campbell—The Post Mortem—Small Still in Jail.

C. R. Jacoby who was shot while passing the corner of Fifth avenue and Chestnut street about one o'clock on Thurday morning, died about one o'clock Sunday morning from his injuries. His wife, mother, sister and brother-in-law surrounded his bed at the time of death. Jacoby began to sink in the afternoon and Mayor Liddell was sent for to take his dying statement, which is as follows:

I, C. R. Jacoby, having sent for the Mayor in view of approaching death desire to make a statement or dying declaration: I met with Frank Small on Wednesday night or Thursday morning at one o'clock at Keyser's saloon on Fifth avenue near Congress street; I went into the saloon by the back way; Frank Small was in there; had been cleaning snow off the pavement, and as it was rather late concluded to go down to Keyser's, as I thought my wife was there; I went in the back way; I said something to her, don't remember what, and struck at him; my wife was in the room; he went out of the house at once; I came out of Keyser's with my wife at once; when I struck at Small I missed him, the blow fell short; my wife and I walked down Fifth avenue to right opposite the foot of Chestnut street; a man came down Chestnut street, across Fifth avenue rapidly toward myself and wife; the man said something, think it was "G—d d——n you, and placed the pistol close to my side and fired; the ball entered my left side; I recognized the man as being the same one I had the trouble with in Keyser's; although I had not seen Frank Small for several years, I am perfectly sure it was Frank Small; I fell, and did not see him after he fired the pistol-shot. I had recognized him as Frank Small in Keyser's; we had taken hold of each other in Keyser's, but no blows were struck; he went out the front way, and my wife and myself out the back way; I saw Keyser and his son and Small in the saloon; also another young man, tall, with black mustache; at the time Frank Small attacked me I saw this same man I had met at Keyser's on the opposite or upper side of Washington street; I had seen this man before, but do not know his name; I make this statement in view of death, that full justice may be done; I had some previous trouble with Frank Small about nine years ago; at that time he drew a revolver on me; in speaking of last Wednesday night or Thursday morning I mean Wednesday and Thursday of this week; when Small presented the pistol at me I saw it and grabbed for it but missed it. I desire to be sworn to this statement as it has just been read to me.

C. R. JACOBY.

This statement, which was made under oath, corroborates the statement made by Mrs. Jacoby before the woman was released from prison. Jacoby was conscious up to a short time before his death. The deceased was born in Pipetown in 1849. He was well known in the Sixth ward, having been quite prominent as a Greenbacker in the recent campaign. He was married to Miss Charlotte McAleese, who was known as an earswoman at that time, in the year 1871.

Mrs. Jacoby corroborates her deceased husband's story about another man standing on the opposite corner when Small did the shooting. Small is still confined in jail. This is the first murder that has occurred in the city during Mayor Liddell's administration, and although it was at first enshrouded in a great deal of mystery, the Mayor's officers successfully worked out the case. The statements of Mrs. Jacoby and of the victim prove that the clue which they obtained and followed was the correct one.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

sep9-d-MWS-W-eow-NR

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECond-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done Prompt's at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street.

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1879.

THE

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AN ENGRAVING

Will be sent to every Subscriber from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice.

THE

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ANTON BERLY, FROM REIDESHEIM, near Mulhausen, Alsace, emigrated to America in 1849, in 1850 he wrote from Pittsburgh to his relatives in Riedesheim, but has not been heard from since. The said Anton Berly, his heirs, or any one who is able to give information concerning him or them, will apply for news of importance to MAX SCHAMBERG, Consul, &c., No. 131 Smithfield street.

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THE FLEEING CHEYENNES.

They are Overtaken, When a Desperate Battle Takes Place.

Nine Wounded Cheyennes Captured—23 Killed and 17 Missing—Several Soldiers Wounded and One Killed.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB., January 22.—The Cheyenne Indian campaign has closed, for a time at least. On Monday, Colonel Evans, with Companies B and D' Third Infantry, found the renegades in a strong position in the cliffs, four miles north of the stage road, and partially succeeded in cutting off their progress. They effected their usual escape and moved towards Red Cloud Agency.

Capt. Wessell, whose scouts conveyed the news to him, started on at once on their trail with his four companies of cavalry, and at noon to-day he came up to them, some forty-five miles from this post. Then the work of capturing them, either dead or alive, began in dead earnest. In fact, but 32, with 9 of that number badly wounded, were alive of the 49 fugitives that were in the field, leaving 17 killed.

Captain Wessell was slightly wounded. The First Sergeant of Company E and an Indian scout were also wounded to an extent. Three of Wessell's command, a sergeant, a farrier and one private were killed. This news arrived verbally by a courier at midnight and more couriers with details of the battle are expected soon. Ambulances have just started (midnight) to bring in the dead and wounded.

LATER—Later news from the field state that only nine Cheyennes, all of them wounded, were captured. The balance of the party, twenty-three in number, were killed. Seventeen are still unaccounted for. It is supposed some died from wounds and others escaped.

Advice to Consumptives.

The celebrated physician, Dr. Paul Memeyer, gives the following valuable suggestions to persons suffering from lung affections: "The patient must with scrupulous conscientiousness insist upon breathing fresh pure air, and must remember that the air of *closed* rooms is always more or less bad. * * * No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively." By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalid's Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address Faculty of Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Finest Artificial Teeth

in the State are made at 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott always succeeds in making teeth which people can eat with, and no matter how many dentists have failed, he will make you a set and guarantee the utmost satisfaction. Nearly one-half of his immense business consists in making teeth for people who have already had from one to five unsatisfactory sets from other dentists. In every case Dr. Scott's work gives entire satisfaction.

Look Here.

Large amounts of money are now being invested in U. S. 4 per cent. bonds and other securities, and a great many people keep these investments in very insecure places, where thieves may break through and steal. To be sure your investments or your other valuables, such as gold and silver plate, jewelry, &c., are safe, deposit them with the Safe Deposit Company, No. 83 Fourth avenue. jan23-2td&1tW

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Peters Creek Lodge, I. O. O. F., on the evening of January 18, 1879, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Brother Samuel S. Boggs, which occurred at his late residence in Pittsburgh, January 3, 1879.

WHEREAS, In the dispensations of an Allwise Providence it has been His will to remove one of our most cherished members, in the death of Brother Samuel S. Boggs; therefore, be it

Resolved, First, In his faithful attachment for a period of thirty years to the order, his zeal in the cause, his conscientious discharge of his duties, and his sympathy for the unfortunate of the fraternity and all mankind, constrain us sadly to lament the loss of our deceased brother.

Second—In addition to our loss, society and the community at large have lost a most valued and esteemed member and eminently worthy citizen, while living universally esteemed, dying universally mourned.

Third—The sympathy and fraternal hand of all is kindly extended to the widow and sons in this dark hour of their affliction, and we hope and ask that God in His infinite mercy will watch over her and make her life in this world what her husband so much desired it should be, full of peace, serenity and happiness.

Resolved, Fourth—That the foregoing be recorded in our minutes, a copy furnished to the family of deceased and that they be published.

ISAAC LITTLE, }
J. MECHAM, } Committee.
J. M. SNEE, }

Every Day People Complain

of dentists who have given them laughing gas or something else to extract their teeth, inflicting more pain than if they had taken them out in the ordinary way. But this complaint is never made about Dr. Quincy A. Scott, for the simple reason that he never fails to make his patients entirely unconscious. His elegant offices at 278 Penn avenue are visited by hundreds every week, and all speak in the highest terms of his skill and the painlessness and safety of his method.

Fortune Again Favors a Brave Man.

The how, where and when is pithily told thus:

NEW ORLEANS, December 16, 1878.

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of Wm. T. Doty, New York, one-tenth of ticket No. 81,175, Single Number Drawing Extraordinary, Class M, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of $100,000, on Tuesday, December 10, 1878; said ticket having cost the sum of one dollar at the office of H. L. Fium, 319 Broadway, New York, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company.

T. M. WESCOAT,
Agent Southern Express Co., N. O., La.

Any further information given by addressing M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans.
wW

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	33¾	34	1,140
Reading	13	13¼	7,217
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	4¾	5	850
Lehigh Valley	36	36¼	415
United Cos. of N. J.	135¾	136¼	....
Central Trans.	42¾	43	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s.	110	111	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	103¾	104¼	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Governments weak and lower for old issues, but 4½ and 4 per cents. firm. There was nothing official from Washington up to the close of business in regard to subscriptions to the four per cent. loan, but they were reported to be over sixteen millions. Railroad bonds generally strong. State securities dull. The formation of a wealthy and influential syndicate to market four per cent. bonds in Europe seemed to stimulate growing confidence in the future of affairs generally.

The stock speculation was characterized by much buoyancy, and the entire list made a further advance, which was well maintained to the close, prices in final dealings being, in some cases, the highest yet reached. Erie shares were the most prominent in point of activity and strength, the common stock rising from 24¾ to 25, and the preferred from 39¾ to 42¾ bid. Northwest was very conspicuous, advancing from 58¾ to 59½ for common, and from 83¾ to 84½ for preferred. Delaware & Lackawanna rose from 50¾ to 52½, closing at 51½. The advance for the day in the entire list ranged from ½ to 3 per cent. Investment shares were strong, especially Rock Island.

Transactions aggregated 296,000 shares, of which 61,000 were Erie, 46,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Wabash, 29,000 Northwest common, 21,000 do. preferred, 2,000 Rock Island, 14,000 St. Paul common, 10,000 do. preferred, 2,000 Pittsburgh, 51,000 Lackawanna, 5,000 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Delaware & Hudson, 4,000 Morris & Essex, 7,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Illinois Central, 2,500 C. C. C. & I., 7,000 Ohios, 11,000 Western Union, 2,000 New York Central, and 2,400 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph.

Close—Money market easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills quiet at 485¾; sight exchange on New York, 488¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	106¾	New 4 per cts.	99¾
5-20s '67, new	102	10-40s	106
5-20s '68	102¾	10-40s coup	106
New 5s	106¾	Currency 6s	120
New 4½s	106		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	35¼	Virginia, old	26
Tennessee, new	30	Missouri 6s	105
Virginia, new	26		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	96¾	C., C., C. & I.	43½
Quicksilver	11½	N. J. Central	40⅝
Do. pref.	32	Rock Island	125½
Pacific Mail	12⅜	St. Paul	33⅞
Mariposa	1¾	Do. pref.	80⅞
Do. pref.	1¾	Wabash	22⅛
Adams Ex.	106	Ft. Wayne	105½
Fargo Ex.	96¾	Terre Haute	1⅜
American Ex.	46½	Do. pref.	8½
U. S. Express.	46	C. & A.	84
N. Y. Central.	114¾	Do. pref.	106
Erie	24¾	O. & M.	9¾
Do. pref.	42¾	Del. & Lack.	51⅝
Harlem	143	A. & P. Tel.	37½
Michigan C'tl.	80	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	122	B. & Q.	113½
Union Pacific.	67¼	H. & St. Joe.	14½
Lake Shore	70¾	Do. pref.	36½
Illinois Central	83⅞	Cent. Pacific	107¼
C. & P.	91⅝	Union	107⅛
N W C.	58¼	Land Grants	110
Do. pref.	85⅞	Sinking Fund	108¼

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 22.

Alpha	13⅜	Grand Prize	4½
Alta	8½	Hale & Norc'ss	17⅜
Belcher	4½	Julia Consol'd.	3¾
Best & Belcher.	21⅜	Justice	4
Bullion	8¼	Kentuck	..
Caledonia	3	Kossuth	..
California	9¼	Leopard	..
Challor	47	Mexican	33¼
Confidence	..	Northern Belle.	7
Con'd Virginia.	8	Ophir	34
Crown Point.	5	Overman	10¾
Eureka Cons'd.	26	Raymond & E.	6¾
Exchequer	5¾	Savage	14¾
Gould & Curry.	13½	Sierra Nevada.	45
Yellow Jacket.	19½	Bodie	8
Union Cons'd.	58		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 22.—Consols for money 96 5-16; Illinois Central, 85; Pennsylvania Central, 41¾; Reading, 13; Erie, 23¾; do. preferred, 40; 5-20s of '67, 103⅝; 10-40s, 109½; new 5s, 107½; 4½s, 108⅝. Refined petroleum, 9⅝@9¾d.

PARIS, January 22.—Rentes, 113f 70c.

ANTWERP, January 22.—Refined petroleum, 23f.@

LIVERPOOL, January 22.—Cotton dull at 5⅜@5 7-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, January 21.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The aspect of the growing wheat plant is scarcely satisfactory, as sudden changes in temperature have tended to check its early development, but another month or six weeks must elapse before any definite opinion can be put forward as to the actual state of the crop. Farmers' deliveries have again been moderate, and dissatisfaction continues in regard to the condition in which most English wheat comes to market. Dry parcels are quite an exception, both in London and provincial exchanges. Nearly all samples offered are damp or spoiled. To its defective condition must be attributed the comparative neglect from which our home grown wheat has suffered, and which has prevented us from sharing the increased attention paid to foreign grain. The imports of foreign wheat into London continue moderate. More attention has been paid to this class of produce, as grainaried stocks in the United Kingdom show a considerable deficiency on those held at corresponding time in 1878 Millers have purchased with less reserve, and a steady trade has resulted at fully late rates. The weak point as regards the future course of prices is the unusually large surplus available for export in America, which must exercise a depressing effect if the purchasing power of France has been overestimated. Apart from the uncertainty attaching to the operations of our neighbors, who, instead of exporting wheat, have been large importers, it remains to be seen whether the reserves of grain in the hands of French farmers will be sufficient to meet the requirements of consumption. With large arrivals at ports of call during the week, principally from California, the floating cargo trade for wheat has ruled steady without quotable change. Maize is firm at an advance of a sixpence per quarter. Sales of English wheat last week were 52,141 quarters at 38s 11d per quarter, against 39,425 quarters at 52s per quarter for same time the previous year. The imports into Great Britain for the week ending January 11th were: Wheat 740,747 cwt., and flour 178,091 cwt.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
January 22, 1879. }

Quietness characterizes the markets, transactions being only about average at unchanged prices. Dealers are slow to predict as to what the future will be, but most appear to be of the opinion there will be no marked changes in most articles for a considerable time.

Quotations herein givenare for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Apples are in large supply and the demand keeps up well. Choice grades of butter sell well, while lower grades are hard to get rid of. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs are strong owing to the light supply and some predict still higher prices. Potatoes remain without important change.

APPLES—Choice, $2 00@2 25; prime; $1 50@2 00; small and inferior, $1 00@$1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—Per gal 30@35c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 65@1 70; medium $1 50@1 60; mixed $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 16@18c; choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades 8@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8½@9c jobbing; 8@8½c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $3 50@4 00 per bbl; crab apple $6 00@7 00.

COUNTRY LARD—Per lb., 5@6c.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 25@2 50; do per bbl, $6 00@7 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle per bbl, $9 00@9 50.

DRESSED HOGS—per cwt $3 50@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 29@30c per dozen, pickled, 20@22c.

HOMINY—$2 85 per bbl.; $3 00 per bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic; in glass caps, 16@18c; strained 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c; new domestic 15c.

NUTS—Chestnuts $3 00@3 50 per bush shellbarks, $1 75@2 00.

ONIONS—$1 75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peachblows 75@80c per bush. Sweets—Jerseys, $3 00; Southern $1 50@1 75; Baltimores, $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens, per lb, 9@10c; ducks 10@11c; turkeys 11@13c; geese 7@8c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy $1 30@1 40; mammoth clover seed $4 50@5 00; flax $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

In the grain market wheat is in fair supply but transactions are not large. Corn and oats are in heavy supply which tends to weaken prices. Flour moderately active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime to choice red winter, 97@98c; medium do., 93@95c.

Corn—Shelled, 36@38c; ear, 40@42c.

Oats—Prime white 26@27c; mixed 25@26c.

Barley—Spring 65@90c; fall 95c@$1 05.

Rye—56@59c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do. $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 50; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@11 00 ₱ ton; prime baled, $10 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, $11 50@12 00; middlings, coarse, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $19 00@20 00; chopped feed, $16 00@18 00; corn meal, per ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market remains moderately active and prices are firmer. The provision market is looking up and there is every indication of an improvement in the near future.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 15c; ordinary Rio, 12½c; Java, 25@27c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 17@19c; Rio, in bulk, 16@18c; Java, in papers, 29@33c; Java, in bulk, 27@32c.

Sugars — Standard A, 8½; Prairie B, 8¾c; extra white, 8¼c; refined yellows, 6¾@7¼c; molasses do, 6¼@7c; New Orleans, 6¼@7¼c; cut loaf, 10¼c; crushed, 10c; powdered, 9¾c; granulated, 9¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 43c; prime maple, flavored, 40c; choice sugar 46c; prime sugar, 44c; good sugar, 38c; good molasses, 42c; black molasses, 28c; prime, N. O. molasses, 36@38c; choice N. O. molasses, 39@40c; fair, 34@37c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25@41 00; Gunpowder, 35@81 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 10@20c; cassia 18@32c; nutmegs $1 00@1 05; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7c; good 6¼c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs 3¾@4c; do assorted papers 5¼c; do assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda in kegs 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; corn starch 7¼@8¾c.

Candles—Star full weight 12¼c; stearine 10¼c; mould 10¼c.

PROVISIONS — Quotations are as follows: Hams, s. c., 18 to 23 lbs, av. large, 7c; hams, do. 14 to 18 lbs, do. do. 7¼c; hams, extra do. 10 to 14 lbs, do. do. 7¾c; shoulders, s. c., do. 4¾c; breakfast bacon, do. 6¾c; dried beef, in sets, 10¼c; do. rounds and knuckles, 12¼c; do. all flats, 9c; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 4¼c; short rib sides, 5½c; clear sides, 5¾c; mess pork, new, $8 75; mess pork, short cut, 40 and 45 pieces in barrel, $8 75; lard, p. l. in tierces 6¼c; do. do. in half bbls., 6¾c; do. do. in buckets, 7¼c; refined for summer use in tierces 6¼c; do. in half barrels, 7c; do buckets 7½c; do in 3-lb pails, 8¾c; do, 5-lb pails 8¼c; do, 10-lb pails, 8¼c. Ham sausage, 6½c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 60; do half bbls, $3 30.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 00@1 25; raspberries, do, $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 05@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00; corn, do, $1 10@1 45. Pickles, bbls, $6 50; half do, $3 75.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 35@45c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $30; No. 1 shore mackerel, $18; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17; No. 2 large mackerel, $11; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 50; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 75; lake trout do, $4; lake pickerel, $2@2 15; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4; medium do, $4; boneless codfish, $5; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c, No. 1 herring ₱ box, 30c; scaled herrings, 35c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained), 48@50c; No. 1 do, 45@47c; No. 2 do, 40@42c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5; common do, $4; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c. Benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS — Layer raisins, $1 80 London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 00; mat raisins, $4 00 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins 7¼c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9¼@12¼c. Dates, 7¼c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 6c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 24c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12¼c. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@20c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ bbl., $8 50@10 00. Lemons—Messina, $4 00. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5¼@6¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine 25@30c; country 10@12c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
January 22, 1879. }

Crude fluctuated considerably to-day and the market showed weakness. Refined dull.

CRUDE.

United, $1 03¾@1 05; shipment $1 23¾.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9¾c; New York, 9½c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 95c; city, $1 05.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York — JANUARY 22. — Cotton dull at 9 7-16@9 9-16c; futures quiet Flour steady; superfine western and State $3 25@3 60; common to good $3 65@3 90; good to choice, $3 95@4 50. white wheat extra, $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio, $3 75@5 00; St. Louis $3 80@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 50@8 00. Wheat quiet and firm; receipts, 85,000 bushels; rejected spring 76c; do ungraded 99@$1 02; No. 3 spring, 90@92c; No. 2 spring 99¾@$1 01¼; No 1 spring $1 01¼@1 10¾; amber ungraded $1 07½@1 10¾; No. 2 amber $1 08@1 08¼; ungraded white $1 07@1 11; No. 2 do $1 07¾@1 08¼; No. 1 do sales of 30,000 bushels at $1 10¾@1 11; extra do sales of 1,600 bushels at $1 11¾@1 12½. Rye firmer; western at 57@58½c. Barley in buyers favor Malt dull and nominal. Corn quiet and firm; receipts, 34,000 bushels; ungraded 47 @48¼c; No. 3, 45¼@45¾c; steamer 46@46¼c; No. 2, 46¾; store 47¾c; afloat, yellow western 48¼c. Oats dull; receipts 17,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 33@33½c; No. 2 do 34½c; western mixed 30¼@32c; white western, 31½@35½c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops nominally unchanged. Coffee, molasses and sugar quiet and unchanged. Rice firm. Petroleum quiet but firm; United $1 03¾@1 04¾; crude 8¼@8¾c; refined 9½c. Tallow steady at 6⅝c. Rosin quiet but firm at $1 39½. Turpentine firmer at 28@28½c. Eggs firm; western 29c. Leather nominally unchanged; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 19@22c. Wool quiet and firm; domestic fleeces 27@40c; pulled 17@36c; unwashed 10@25c. Texas 13@23c. Pork dull and heavy at $8 25@8 50; old, $10 25@10 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cutmeats steady; long clear $4 75; short clear, $5 00. Lard heavy; prime steam $6 60. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese nominally unchanged. Whisky nominal at $1 11. Metals—Manufactured copper quiet. Ingot Lake $15 10; Pig iron dull; Scotch $22 50@24 50; American $15 00@17 00. Iron—Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 10@2 15; clinch $4 25@5 25.

New Orleans—JANUARY 22.—Cotton weak; middling, 9¾c; low middling, 8⅝c; good ordinary, 8¼c; net receipts, 6,070 bales; gross 80@86c; exports, to Great Britain, 2,905 bales; France, 278 bales; continent, 1,492 bales; coastwise, 2,231 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 334,528 bales. Flour quiet and firm; superfine $3 50@3 75; double $4 00@4 25; treble $4 25@5 25; high grades $5 25@5 75. Corn quiet; white quoted at 48c. Oats quiet but steady; Galena quoted at 32½c; St. Louis at 33c. Cornmeal dull. Hay scarce and firm; Ordinary quoted at $12 00@13 00; prime at 14 00@15 00; choice $16 50. Pork moderately active and higher; old held at $9 50; new at $10 50. Lard scarce and firm; tierce at 6¼@6½c; kegs 7@7¼c. Bulkmeats firm; loose 3½c; packed 3¾@3⅞c; clear rib 4¼c; clear 4½c. Bacon—Demand good and tending upward; shoulders 3¼c; clear rib 5c; clear 5¾c; sugar cured hams scarce and firm at 7½@8c; uncanvassed 6@6½c. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 05@1 10. Coffee quiet Rio cargoes or ordinary to prime 11@16¼c. Sugar quiet but firm; inferior to good common 4¾@5¼c; yellow clarified 6¼@7¼c. Molasses quiet; common 20@22c; fair 23@25c. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5¾@6½c. Bran quiet at 90c. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling 485.

St. Louis—JANUARY 22.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat opened strong and higher but closed at inside prices; No. 2 red fall 94¼@94¾c cash; 95½@94½c February; 96¾@95¾c March; No. 3 red fall 89½c; No. 2 spring 78¼c bid. Corn opened strong and higher but closed at inside prices; No. 2 mixed 29½@29¾c cash and January; 30¼@30c February; 31¾@31¾c March; 33⅝@33½c May. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2, 22½@21½c cash; 21¾c bid March. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork quiet at $9 25. Lard easier at $6 05@6 10 here, and $5 90 at Leavenworth. Bulkmeats quiet and steadier; car lots, loose shoulders about 20 days old $3 15@3 20; cribs, $4 30, clear, $4 50; shoulders, cribs and clear at Leavenworth 3 days, $4 20. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats, nothing done. Sweet pickled hams 15¾c; average at Leavenworth 15½c. Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 9c; sales 860 bales; receipts, 485 bales; shipments, 1,800 bales; stock, 33,980 bales. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 55,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels; rye, 20,000 bushels; barley 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley 2,000 bushels.

Chicago—JANUARY 22.—Corn excited and higher but closed weak at 30¾@30¾c cash; 31c February; 35¾c May; sales at 35¾@30¾c; rejected at 27c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 20¾c cash; 20¼c February; 20⅜c March. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley dull at 90c. Flaxseed $1 12@1 20. Pork demand active; opened strong and higher and closed at inside prices; very unsettled and excited at $9 10 cash; $9 17½@9 20 February; $9 27½@9 30 March; $9 47½ April; sales at $9 15@9 72½ March; $9 35@9 80 April. Lard—market buoyant but unsettled and closed weak; $6 10 cash; $6 10@6 12½ February; $6 20@6 22½ March; $6 30@6 32½ April; sales at $6 12½@6 35 for March and $6 30@6 42½ for April. Bulkmeats in good demand and market easier at $3 35, $4 40@4 45. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 127,000 bushels; corn, 85,000 bushels; oats, 26,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,500 barrels; wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 52,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; rye, 845 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat active but lower at 85¾c February; 87c March. Corn active but lower at 30¼c asked February; 31c asked March; 33⅞@35¼c May. Oats—Market dull and a shade lower at 20¼c February, 20¾c March. Provisions heavy and lower. Pork $9 02½ March; $9 17½ April. Lard $6 02½ asked February; $6 12½ bid March. On Call Board provisions still lower.

Philadelphia—JANUARY 22.—Flour steady and higher; superfine $2 25@2 75; extras $3 00@3 50; Ohio and Indiana family $4 75@5 25; St. Louis family $5 00@5 75; Minnesota $4 25@4 75; high grades $6 00@7 50. Rye flour $2 75@2 87½. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red $1 05@1 06; amber $1 06¼@1 07; white $1 08¼; No. 2 Chicago 93@96c. Corn quiet; steamer 42½c; yellow 44@44¼c; mixed 44¼c. Oats quiet and firm; white western 29½@31c; western mixed 28@30c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions—buyers and sellers apart. Pork quiet at $9 50@10 50. Beef—India mess $18 50@19 00. Hams—Smoked 7¼@8¼c; pickled 6¼@6¾c; green 5@5¼c. Lard strong; prime steam $6 25@6 50. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extras 21@23c; Western Reserve 12@20c. Eggs easy; western 32@33c. Cheese nominally unchanged. Petroleum quiet; refined 9¼c, asked; crude 7¾@8c. Whisky nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,500 barrels; wheat, 27,000 bushels; corn, 31,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels; rye, 500 bushels.

Milwaukee — JANUARY 22 — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; opened and advanced ¾c; closed firm; No. 1 Mil. waukee hard 96c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 86c; January, 86c; February, 86¼c; March, 86¾c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 72c; No. 4, 62¼c; rejected 54c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 29¼@30c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2, 19¾c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 43c. Barley stronger and in better demand; No. 2 spring cash 81½c; February, 81½c, March, 82¾c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess pork firm; new $9 37. Lard—Prime steam $6 25. Hogs firm and active at $3 00@3 25. Dressed hogs steady with a fair demand at $3 72@3 75. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 56,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 27,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—JANUARY 22.—Cotton in fair demand and easier, but not quotably lower at 9c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; red and white 90@96c. Corn firmer at 31½@32c. Oats easier at 24@27c. Rye dull at 51@52c. Barley steady; No. 2 fall $1 03@1 04. Pork dull; held at $9 50. Lard in fair demand; steam $6 12½@6 15, closing at $6 10 asked. Bulkmeats quiet at $3 50, $4 50, $4 75; futures easier; sales short rib at $4 65@4 80 buyer March, closing at $4 69 bid and $4 70 asked buyer March. Bacon quiet but firm at $4 00, $4 25, $5 37½. Whisky—Advancing tendency at $1 02. Butter dull and unchanged. Linseed oil steady and firm at 63c.

Louisville—JANUARY 19. — Cotton in good demand at 9c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; red 90@93c; amber and white 96@98c. Corn steady with a fair demand; white 34c; mixed 33c. Oats firm and in good demand; white 24½c; mixed 27c. Rye quiet at 50c. Hay quiet at $8 50@10 00. Pork firm and higher at $9 50@9 75. Lard firm; choice leaf, tierce, $7 00; do keg $8 00. Bulkmeats strong and in fair demand at $3 37½, $3 50, $4 50, $4 62½, $4 75@4 87½. Bacon scarce and firm; fair demand; $5 12½@5 37½ for loose. Sugar cured hams $7 75@9 00. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 02.

Boston—JANUARY 22.—Flour firm; western superfine $3 00@3 25; common extra $3 75@4 25. Corn firm: mixed and yellow 50@52c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 36@40c; No. 2 white 34½@35c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 33@34c. Rye 60@62c. Receipts—Flour, 1,800 barrels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 barrels; corn, 20,000 bushels; wheat, 8,500 bushels.

Toledo—JANUARY 22.—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, 94½c; extra white Michigan, 95½c; amber Michigan February, 95½c; March, 96¾c; No. 2 red winter February, 93¾c; March, 93¾c. Corn steady. Oats quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs firm at $3 85.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1879. }
Central Stock Yards, East End.

CATTLE.

During the latter part of last week there was very little doing, most of the arrivals being through consignments. There was however a firmer feeling in the market owing to encouraging advices from other markets. Thus far this week the market has been steady. Few prime heavy cattle were on hand, and the holders of these realized full last week's prices. Most of he sales show a slight declin e on common. The ruling quotations are as follows: Prime, 1,400@1,500, cattle, 5@5¼c; good, 1,200@1,300, do, 4¼@4¾c; fair, 1,000@1,100, do, 3½@4c. Bulls and fat cows, 2½@3½c.

SHEEP.

The market was quite active during the latter part of last week, when a slight advance took place. To-day the supply was light and the market moderately active at the advance stated. We quote: Prime to extra, $4 75@5 12½; medium to good, $4 00@4 40; common, $3 25@3 75. One lot of extra wethers, 142 lbs, brought $5 20, in the early part of the week. Lambs, as to quality, $3 50@4 75.

HOGS.

At the close of last week the market was dull and somewhat lower for Yorkers. On Monday a slight advance took place and to-day a still further advance may be quoted in consequence of very light receipts, there being only ten cars on sale. Yorkers sold at $3 20@3 30 for good, and $2 90@3 10 for common. Philadelphia hogs, $3 40@3 65. Prospects fair.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, January 19, 1879.

CATTLE.

The supply was lighter than last week. Chicago bought cattle, of which the offerings largely consisted, cost from 15 to 20c more than those of last Monday. Drovers demanded an advance sufficient to cover the increased cost at source of supply; this, many of the butchers refused to pay, and the result was a slow market, and at the close there were several lots of odds and ends remaining unsold. Sales were made at 5¼@6c for prime to extra beeves; 4¼@5c for fair to medium, and 3½@4c for common. Bulls and fat cows, 2½@3½c, as to quality. Veals, 3½@4¼c, fresh cows, $30 00@50 00, as to quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Supply light and market only moderately active. There were only twenty-one